OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 20, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 5/20/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 323 GR 145, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

2 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

REC-38 100-428091-5580

HS:dek
(7)

EX-108

6 MAY 25 1966

EX-SEC.

65 APR 31 1966

5/20/66

NR 323 GR 145 5/20/66

11511 56703 93152 97722 66538 49316 00538 02037 00434 65020

73192 57533 47652 87171 11030 70219 61779 40435 58852 46628

98197 99549 01966 14716 17014 59235 58795 08363 60622 53737

25175 07278 07579 29392 91510 20191 25608 71490 81244 99512

62270 34508 19293 24603 71359 54271 23957 71838 56032 92095

02178 13710 23505 81153 77157 90151 72001 24404 97080 52997

49193 29226 65163 70170 26386 54861 72890 68926 31119 03419

49589 05305 43483 13878 29624 28243 17865 00888 91806 16194

64598 19268 82379 61530 26393 11929 67839 71136 51323 68176

25900 64488 89237 97339 88318 11457 91202 54087 49047 08614

94266 32201 59213 10962 63219 59067 37071 58336 20786 90126

04404 95517 69149 40444 31237 29723 20157 65616 92099 36454

38907 50525 87507 37817 56197 64127 39845 02701 93407 02731

13767 05272 13100 28248 73871 17991 51321 53100 28961 19233

35291 46947 07759 54961 61662

FORM 810 OLD FORMS, INC. 2001 SO. CALUMET AVE. CHICAGO, ILL. 60616

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NR 323 GR 145 5/20/66

TO BIRC H #1 #. NEST MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IS READY TO RECEIVE LEE X LEE DLUGIN X DLUGIN AS RESEARCH WORKER FOR THREE MONTHS. HER EXPENSES IN NEST WILL BE TI PAID BY MINISTRY ACCORDING TO RATES ESTABLISHED FOR SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE AND SHE MUST PAY HER TRAVEL EXPENSES TO AND FROM NEST N #. ADVISE HER TO INFORM OUR CASHIER FAIRON HER LOG DATE TO NEST WHEN SHE APPLIES FOR LUGGAGE U #2 #. ACCORDING TO YOUR REQUEST WE I LES WILL NOT BE INCLUDED U INTO YOUR QUOTA. DESIRABLE THAT YOU ARRANGE WITH TIM X TIM BUCK X BUCK THAT HE GIVES US HIS ADVISES ON HER TRIP TO NEST TOGETHER WITH HIM

FORM 310
PECASO, RL 40616

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5580

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 02-28-2012

~~FOR SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091 BY LIAISON

OSLO

1- Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

Date: May 20, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

5-2466 delivered 0515Z

Subject: NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT PARTY
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

The following information furnished by a source which has supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, the fraternal delegations of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and the National Revolutionary Movement Party (NRMP), Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) (RCB), met at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia. At this meeting Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, CPUSA, and Ambroise Noumazalay, First Political Secretary, Political Bureau, NRMP, RCB, acted as spokesmen for their respective Parties at this meeting. Winston extended his Party's greetings to Noumazalay's Party. The essence of Noumazalay's comments was as follows:

The people of the RCB are "surrounded" and this compels them to "play a peculiar role." The "imperialists and their stooges" in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) watch their every move jealously. The RCB has both economic and financial problems.

REC- 38 100-428091-5581

6 MAY 25 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 4)

NJM:pah
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BY COURIER SVC
62 MAY 25

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

When the Congo revolution first began, the NRMP, RCB, had to decide whether to merely participate or to support the revolution. It was decided to support the revolution and then build the NRMP, RCB, as an organ of the revolution. This revolution was different in that it was carried out first and then the NRMP cadre had to be trained later.

The present RCB Ambassador to the Soviet Union was one of the leaders of the Congo revolution. The masses and the most progressive forces in the RCB are being relied upon to carry this revolution through successfully.

The existing economic problems can be understood when it is realized that currently 50 per cent of the economy of the RCB is controlled by the "imperialists." Prior to the revolution there had been no experience in the management of the economy in this area. Attempts have been made during the past few years to gain experience and learn how to manage the economy of the RCB. It has been necessary to study the country; however, this has presented problems, inasmuch as the French had taken all of the records, statistics and so forth to Paris, France. Progress has been made slowly, however, and it is believed that the RCB can now begin to control its economy.

Economic relations with the "socialist states" are in the formative stages. Economic assistance is being received from the Soviet Union. The RCB does deal with the "imperialists" but follows these dealings closely so that the RCB "does not lose control." The people of the RCB have habitually used imported goods. Consequently, the RCB has had to use its currency for certain imports rather than for building the economy. Today, France has most of the trade of the RCB.

The RCB broke relations with the United States in July, 1965, because the United States had interfered in the affairs of the RCB. The United States had engaged in plots and was building a counterrevolutionary center in the RCB. The United States also used its information office in the RCB as a place to conduct espionage activity.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Regarding nationalization, some of the mines are already nationalized either in whole or in part. The metal mining and precious stone industries are completely nationalized. Initial steps have been taken to nationalize the educational institutions. The banking industry has not as yet been nationalized. This is a matter for the future since here there is a lack of cadres. This is part of the reason for the delay. However, a national bank was established and there is also a private bank system in the Congo. These institutions now serve as a training ground for the cadres of the NRMP.

Regarding the military, after the revolution all except a handful of the French soldiers were sent away. The RCB Army was against France. The main trainees today are "our people" with Soviet and Cuban officers. This was not an easy change since even "our" officers were trained by France. Problems in the Army are only half solved. The NRMP is now applying Soviet experience, along with some new experience of "our" own, to political work in the Army. A people's militia is being formed to back up the Army.

How do "we" characterize the RCB regime? This is both a strategic and tactical question. When "we" say "we" will achieve socialism, the United States becomes angry. However, I believe "our" history will call it a People's Democratic National Revolution.

At the time of the revolution there was no NRMP and, therefore, all of the diplomats were not NRMP people. Here, in Moscow, "we" do have control since the RCB Ambassador is a member of the Central Committee of the NRMP. "We" are beginning to control "our" diplomatic personnel more and more. "We" consider our Ambassador to the United States "a good cadre."

At the present time the RCB is not building heavy industry, just processing and trying to keep this in the hands of the state. Attempts will be made to involve foreign capital but also to seek a guarantee as to how much profit will go to the RCB. This is possible since minerals are profitable and the capitalists will still make big profits even under the conditions imposed by the RCB.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

[redacted] b6 b7C

TO C/IA 5/26/66 (DD/P)

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security
Defense Intelligence Agency

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on the 20th Solo Mission in the Soviet Union, 3/8/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/10/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-420031

BY LIAISON

Date: May 23, 1966

1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - RCPutnam

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA

The following, which was made available by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past, is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

During the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia, representatives of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and the Communist Party of Australia (CPA) met together. During this meeting, Richard Dixon, Chairman of the CPA, commented, in essence, as follows:

The CPA believes that the present situation in the international communist movement dictates against holding an international conference of communist parties at this time. The setbacks suffered by the Communist Party of China (CPC) in Indonesia and Cuba make it unwise to consider calling such a conference now. The CPA also considers it unwise to engage in sharp polemics with the CPC at this time. However, the CPA does not agree with the position of the Communist Party of Great Britain that an international conference of communist parties should not be held at all. The CPA believes that the time is not ripe for such a conference.

100-420091-5582
REC-38
6 MAY 25 1966

The CPA has learned that, when the Communist Party of New Zealand (CPNZ) moved into the camp of Communist China, it had about 400 members and about a quarter of these opposed

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GROUP 1
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[SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

APR 26 1966

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

this move. George Jackson, former Chairman of the CPNZ, along with a number of trade-union leaders, resigned from the CPNZ and is attempting to form a new party. This group has organized but needs moral support from the CPUSA.

Regarding the general situation in Australia, Dixon commented, in essence, as follows:

The Australian ruling class is moving toward a closer alliance with the United States. The influence of the United States is strong in Australia and many publications originating in the United States are circulated in Australia.

There have been two movements developing in Australia, a movement toward big strikes and an antiwar movement against conscription. Since World War I Australian tradition held that conscripts would not be sent abroad. In order to implement a decision to triple the number of Australian troops in Vietnam, the Australian Government would have to violate this tradition. Polls taken in February, 1966, indicated that over half of the Australian people were opposed to sending conscripts abroad. As a result, opposition to the sending of additional Australian troops to Vietnam is growing.

These movements indicate that the Labor Party of Australia may win the next election which did not seem possible several months ago.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which provided the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

b6
b7C

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security BY LIAISON
Defense Intelligence Agency

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. CG 5824-S* obtained data while on Solo Mission 20 to Soviet Union. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/11/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B) May 24, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
IS-C

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by ~~teletype~~ airtel dated 5/3/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

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2 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner, sent direct with enclosure)

ENCLOSURE
JBC:csh
(6)
Enc. (2)

MAILED 19
MAY 23 1966
FBI/DOJ

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
6 MAY 27 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

65 APR 31 1966

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The American University

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATION OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Office of the Director

December 4, 1964

PROJECT CAMELOT

Project CAMELOT is a study whose purpose is to determine the possibility of developing a general model of the social systems to make it possible to predict and politically influence significant aspects of the social change in developing countries of the world.

More specifically, its objectives are:

First, to devise procedures to evaluate the potential of internal war within national societies;

Second, to identify with increasing degrees of security, those actions which a government can perform to mitigate the conditions which are indicated as producing the potential for internal war; and

Finally, to evaluate the possibility of describing the characteristics of a system to obtain and use the essential information required to execute the two above objectives.

The Project is understood as a three- or four-year effort, in order to be financed with about 1½ million dollars a year. It depends upon the aid of the Army and the Department of Defense and will be directed with the cooperation of other government agencies. The plan is to collect a considerable amount of fundamental information about the land, as well as the extensive use of information already available on the social, economic and political functions.

TRANSLATED BY [redacted] cch

May 17, 1966

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE
100-423071-

The CAMELOT Plan is the result of the interaction of numerous factors and forces. Among these, additional emphasis has recently been given to the role of the United States Army in the general North American policy to stimulate a strong increase and change in the underdeveloped countries of the world. The numerous programs of the Government of the United States aimed to this end, are often united under the sometimes deceiving appearance of "counter-insurgency" (it would be preferable to use a term which indicates prophylaxis of insurgency). This gives great importance to the positive actions intended to reduce the forces of discontent which often cause the most outstanding and violent activities of a destructive nature. The United States Army has an important mission in the positive and construction aspects of the formation of a nation, as well as a responsibility to help friendly governments with active insurgency problems.

Another important factor is the recognition, at the highest levels of defense, of the fact that relatively little is known with a high degree of security about the special processes which must be understood in order to effectively intervene in the problems of insurgency. Within the Army there is an effective acceptance of the need for a better comprehension of the methods of social change if the Army is going to discharge its responsibilities in the entire counter-insurgency program of the Government of the United States. Of considerable importance is a series of recent reports which deal with the problem of national security and potential contributions which social science could lend to the solution of these problems. One of these reports was published by a committee of the investigation group of the Smithsonian Institute, under the title "Social Science Research and National Security," edited by Ithiel de Sola Pool. Another report is a volume on the transactions of a seminary: "The U.S. Army's Limited-War Missions and Social Science Research." These Acts were published in 1962 by the Office of Investigation of Special Operations of the American University.

Project CAMELOT will be a multi-disciplined effort. It will be directed jointly by the Soro Organization and the strict collaboration of Universities and other institutions of investigation, within the United States and abroad. The first months of work will be dedicated to polishing up the plan of investigation and identification of the methodological problems of the investigation and its nature. This will contribute to the articulation of all parts of the

Project, up to the set objectives. The first participants in the Project will therefore have the unusual opportunity of contributing to the delineation of the investigation programs and also of taking part in an orientation scheduled for the summer of 1965. This orientation, in which the principle scientists of the country will take part, will consider the revision of plans for the immediate future and an analysis of the long-term goals and project plans.

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TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Page 1 and 2 of the report are missing, and the text picks up on Page 3 with:

and the hypotheses, because the need for the collection of information and methods to compile it has already been defined. In a limited way, we consider the real specification of the exigencies of the collection of data as the ultimate goal of the investigation. Nevertheless, this text contains specification of the theoretical considerations as well as the hypotheses, so that the polishing up can be done within the context of considerations. It would be useless to speak of the need for data apart from the theoretical context. It is this context which gives unity to the plan and permits its scientific evaluation. The first two conponents of the plan of investigation constitute the model. As part of the investigation plan we are considering a series of models of processes of internal conflict, such as specific determination of the basic elements of the conflict. For our purposes, we consider a model an abstraction of the reality for the purposes of simplification and analysis. The essence of the iterative process of refinement which is basic to the Camelot Plan, is found in the successive verification of the results of the model with the results of the real world. We shall look for explicit propositions of theoretical and defining suppositions, as well as a group of logical, interrelated, consistent and exhaustive hypotheses which define the system of the model world. Through the experience of previous experiments, we are convinced that a relatively simple model will not be adequate. It was never claimed to be. There were valuable contributions to cover the possibility of three or four systems of variables. But more is needed.

Therefore, we are now working on what has been called the "theoretical-limit approach." That is, we are considering a series of interrelated models of internal conflict, such that the resulting requirements for data will not greatly limit the scope of possible analysis. Frequently a single investigator or a small group, due to the limitations of resources and time, must limit themselves to work with a single model for the verification.

Project Camelot has set for itself the difficult goal of uniting comparative structured and outlined data which will permit the testing of various models, including some which have not yet been developed.

This concept of a unit of models may be graphically represented by a list or a unit of requirements for variables with specific models which use a special sub-group. Many of these sub-groups contain significant numbers of the same variables, so the total cost of testing additional models is not cumulative (TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: believed to mean unit cost averaging).

Unit of Variables:

1. _____

2. _____ Model A

3. _____ Model C

4. _____ Model B

5. _____

.

.. Model m

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n

We are convinced that such an approach in the construction of the model for the project has in its entirety a greater probability of producing a useful product than delivering the resources of the project initially for a single model--for example, the refined and amplified version of the Wolf Model in Appendix D. We are working with this type of model, but at this time it would be irresponsible to entrust the entire project to this model. Of course, it is possible that previous tests and the polishing up of the plan, from now until September 1, will in fact reduce the need of data to the specifications of one or two models. Nevertheless, it now seems that even if there is a considerable reduction, the need of data will permit the testing of various models.

At the present time, the plan detracts [illegible] importance from two important factors which, in the coming months, will receive preferential attention. These factors are the real problems of collecting data and the specific procedures for testing an analysis. In the first quarter of the work, emphasis was given to the specification and derivation of the requirements

for data. Nevertheless, the interest in these two factors has been implicit in every decision. The top director of the project has had considerable experience in these areas, which are supplied directly from the specification of the requirements for data.

The project's emphasis on the express compilation of comparative data is approaching the border of the methodology of social science. In recent years, considerable experience has been gained in the cultural inquiries, such as the one which provides a solid base for the development of comparable instruments for our inquiries. We are obtaining and supporting work which deals with standardizing the results of the inquiry, analysis of the contents and opinion of the expert. Such work is critical for the Camelot Plan while we develop procedures of collection to assure that the data is comparable not only within the studies of the analytic case or social systems, but also comparable among themselves.

The second factor refers to the detailed and explicit plan of analysis in the project. The analysis is implicit in the form of particular hypotheses and types of gathered data. Although in this report, little attention has been given to the analysis, it is very important. In addition to the most standardized forms of statistical analysis used in social investigation, we are seriously looking into the use of operational techniques of investigation, techniques of simulation, analysis of the contents of the machines and new types of analysis for the data of the inquiries. So far, the investigation of these techniques has emphasized the inferences for the collection of data--that is, what new types and forms of data are needed for these kinds of analytical techniques. Before beginning, on September 1, the collecting of a large amount of data, these analytical processes will have been studied in detail. Nevertheless, one may be confident that the approach of the Camelot Plan--to be as scientific and quantitative as possible--explicitly conditions the type of analytical techniques which have to be used. The purpose of the Camelot Plan is to determine all that can be scientifically said of the objectives of the project and not all that can be said in general.

II. THE SCIENTIFIC CONTENT OF THE CAMELOT PLAN

In the last decade, there has been a great advance in science, within the social sciences. The development of techniques and theories, as well as a notable increase in

experience, has created an intellectual atmosphere in which one can hope for the realization of a project of the magnitude and scope of Camelot. While scientific investigation on the internal war as such has been limited, there have been signifigant advances in the investigation of attitudes, simulation, ability, use of data, and in such important areas as behavior in voting, analysis of power, legislative conduct. These steps forward in both substantive areas, added to the collection of data and the analytical techniques, provide an important source of experience and basic scientific knowledge in which the Camelot Plan is based. A large part of this recent work is being published, owing to the delay--which has been for at least five years--between the beginning of the investigation plan and its publication. Nevertheless, we are in contact with most of this non-published work. Although much of this work is not fully published outside scientific circles, because of the past and because many times there is not a complete discussion of the methods and practical experience in publications, it is this unit of knowledge which will be applied in the Camelot Project.

During World War II, the government mobilized the top talent in the country in social science investigation. Until a short time ago, the government allowed these talents to be concentrated in other areas of interests and other types of government problems. Now that the government has professed its interest, through the Camelot Plan and other programs, the body of investigators in the social sciences is responding. The only problem is in the extensive commitments which these scientists must make and the time required to free them from the commitments. There is no doubt of the interest which this community has for the matter.

As stated above, it is an obligation of the Camelot Plan to investigate all which can be said in a scientific form. It does not matter how brilliant and intuitive and lucky an analysis may be, if it does not directly contribute to the accumulation of scientific knowledge on the problems of internal conflict and to the effects which government actions have on it. Therefore, the majority of the data will be handled quantitatively. The most basic form of quantitation introduces a dichotomy of the data. While it is hoped that the gathered information will permit a more sophisticated transformation in the quantified forms, there will be cases in which this will not happen. In most cases, the level of ordinal measurement is desired. Of course, one must recognize that such procedures may eliminate the significance or the usefulness of some of the data. We must know to what extent. In the context of the scientific

approach, the work in Camelot Plan has been planned in such a way that if other investigators accepted the premises, definitions and necessary information, the data which they would obtain on the land would be the same as that of the Camelot Plan, with a certain margin of error. Furthermore, if these investigators accepted the hypotheses of the Camelot Plan and tested them, the results would be the same, and, when their predictions confronted the real world, the correspondence would be similar. This is the purpose of the Camelot Plan. We shall hold in abeyance what can be scientifically said about the objectives, because once the investigation is terminated, it will be said with a known degree of security.

It would be unwise to exaggerate in presenting a plan such as Camelot, even with the potential of an important attack on a fundamental problem. The top leader of the project recognizes well the pitfalls and dangers of such an undertaking, but he is also aware that only an undertaking like Project Camelot has a large probability of success over less scientifically organized proposals. As the project gets under way, it will become more and more important that the type of work and the naturalness of the discoveries be communicated precisely to the Investigation Center. The success of the project depends upon the correctly received communication of intentions, plans and discoveries. It is our responsibility to communicate in an exact and effective way and to neither underestimate nor overestimate the project.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

OSalb

1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

Date: May 24, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PEOPLE'S VANGUARD PARTY OF COSTA RICA

5/27/66 delivered

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

During the course of the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow, Russia, March 29 through April 8, 1966, the fraternal delegation from the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica personally delivered the following communication to a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA):

"To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States

"Dear Comrades:

"On June 16 of this year, the Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class of Costa Rica, the People's Vanguard, will celebrate its 35th anniversary. During the current year, many activities will take place to celebrate this anniversary. These activities will include the campaign to repeal the second part of Article 93 of the Political Constitution which outlaws the activities of the Party. (The People's Vanguard Party was made illegal during the 1948 Civil War and at the beginning of the Cold War unleashed by imperialism on the world scale.)

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~~TOP SECRET~~ REC-4 100-428091-5583
EX-108 6 MAY 25 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APR 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

"The event of greatest significance and relevance with which the people will celebrate this 35th anniversary is the confirmation of the 10th Regular Congress of the People's Vanguard Party.

"The agenda for this ceremony will be:

"a. An analysis of the international and national political situation and their prospects,

"b. Approval of the report on the activities of the Central Committee since the previous Congress,

"c. Amendments to the by-laws,

"d. Convocation of a special National Congress to approve the new program, and

"e. Election of the Central Committee.

"Surely, the fraternal voice of the Communist and Workers' Parties, joined in solidarity, will be a great stimulus for the communists and patriots in Costa Rica in their struggle. It will enhance the effectiveness of the 10th Congress and help toward obtaining legal recognition of the Party.

"In particular, it would be most stimulating for us to let the people hear a message from your Party, which message would make a substantial contribution to the task of bringing our respective peoples closer together.

"We ask you to be kind enough to send your message to the address appearing below.

"With very fraternal regards,

"/S/ M. Mora

"Secretary General
on behalf of the Central
Committee"

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

In connection with sending a message of greeting, as requested above by the CPUSA, the following confidential mailing address for the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica was provided:

"Address:

"Mr. Juan Rodriguez
Post Office Box 4665
San Jose, Costa Rica
Central America"

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/13/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-29-2012

TOP SECRET

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Solo

Date: May 19, 1966

1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

5-23-66 delivered o/hb

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

At the present time the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a landlocked country, is engaged in the creation of a merchant marine fleet which will operate under the flag of Czechoslovakia. New ships are being built and others will be acquired for this fleet. The Government of Czechoslovakia plans to operate this merchant marine fleet from leased bases located in the German Democratic Republic and in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By operating from these two bases, the Baltic and Adriatic Seas, the Government of Czechoslovakia feels it will have ready access to the world trade areas.

100-428091-5584
EX-108 REC 5
6 MAY 26 1966

The main reason given by representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for the establishment of this merchant marine fleet was that it would be cheaper for Czechoslovakia to operate its own fleet of ships and thus cut down the outflow of hard currency for the chartering of foreign vessels to carry Czechoslovak goods. Thus, the Government of Czechoslovakia will be faced with fewer economic problems in this regard. In addition, the Czechoslovak merchant marine fleet can and will be utilized

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APR 31 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

to transport military equipment, guns, tanks and so forth to other countries. In this regard, by using Czechoslovak flagships, it will be possible to deliver such material more efficiently, with greater security and less possibility of embarrassment to the Government of Czechoslovakia.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~.

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

b6
b7C

TO C/A 5/23/66

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security BY LIAISON 5/23/66
Defense Intelligence Agency

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since data reported could reasonably result in the identification of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Information extracted from CGairtel 5/11/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C," which discloses that CG 5824-S* obtained this information while attending the 23rd Congress of the CPSU held 3/29-4/8/66 in Moscow, Russia.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 02-29-2012

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

1 - Liaison
1 - RCPutnam

Date: May 26, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL

5-24-66 delivered

Sources which have supplied reliable information in the past have furnished the following concerning the Communist Party of Israel (CPI).

While attending the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow, Russia, March 29 through April 8, 1966, representatives of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), attended a series of conferences regarding the CPI. In one such conference (First Name Unknown) Malianov, Chief of the section handling CPI affairs for the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, commented, in essence, as follows:

The CPI is divided into two factions. One is the CPI (pro-Israel), frequently referred to as the "Mikunis - Sneh Group," whose leaders are Samuel Mikunis, General Secretary, and Moshe Sneh, member of the Political Bureau, CPI (pro-Israel). The second faction is the CPI (pro-Arab), frequently referred to as the "Vilner - Toubi Group," headed by Meir Vilner, Secretary of the Political Bureau, and Tawfiq Toubi, member of the Political Bureau, CPI (pro-Arab).

EX-108 REC 5100-428091-5585

There is no difference between these groups as far as the international communist movement is concerned. Before the split the position of the CPI called for the return of

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6 MAY 26 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 5)

APR 31 1966

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

refugees in the territory of Palestine to their former place of abode or to compensate them for their dislocation. Now the CPI (pro-Israel) holds that this solution is impossible since most of that land is occupied by Jewish workers and farmers, and the CPI (pro-Israel) must defend the rights of these Jewish people. Thus, the CPI (pro-Israel) has departed from a class position and assumed a nationalist position.

In addition, the CPI (pro-Israel) claims that Premier Levi Eshkol of Israel is showing an inclination to get closer to the Soviet Union. The CPSU sees no way of normalizing relations between Israel and the Soviet Union until Israel changes its aggressive policies toward the Arabs. A recent meeting with Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, gave no indication of such a change. But the Soviet Union is trying to improve relations by sending cultural people, artists and others to Israel.

When both factions of the CPI were received by the Central Committee of the CPSU (date not indicated), they were informed the split in the CPI was unfortunate and could affect other communist parties. They were told to restore unity in the CPI. They promised to stop public polemics in the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) and in youth, women and friendship societies. However, they did not. As a result of the split, both sides lost votes in the Israeli elections (date not indicated).

A united delegation from the CPI was invited to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU but did not come as such. Prior to leaving Tel Aviv, Israel, Mikunis, of the CPI (pro-Israel) faction, talked to Mrs. Golda Meir, former Foreign Minister of Israel who did so much to aggravate relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. The Israeli press reported she asked Mikunis to take up the status of Jews in the Soviet Union with the CPSU.

The consolidation of the country of Israel is an accomplished fact but United States imperialists and Zionists are interfering in Israeli affairs. Dr. Nahum Goldman, head of the World Jewish Congress and President of the World

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Zionist Movement, acts as if he runs the Foreign Office of Israel. For example, in August, 1966, there will be a World Congress of Jews. Dr. Goldman asked that a delegation from the Soviet Union attend this Congress. The Soviet Union planned to send a religious delegation, but Goldman rejected this offer. The preparation of another type of delegation will be difficult since there is no Jewish community in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is aware that things are not perfect in Israel. In 1965, 1,700 Jews left the Soviet Union to settle in Israel. So far, 100 have returned, some returning as tourists just to get back to the Soviet Union. There are 17,000 Romanian Jews under the age of 25 who want to return to Romania from Israel because they do not have jobs and cannot speak Hebrew. It is also known that the head of the Palestine refugees, an extremist, went to Peking, China, and saw MAO Tse-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China. MAO could not understand why the Arabs, who vastly outnumber the Jews, do not destroy the country of Israel. This is not the attitude of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union believes the Arab refugee camps can be eliminated by training the refugees and building plants where they can obtain jobs.

At a subsequent meeting Meir Vilner, leader of the CPI (pro-Arab) faction, spoke to representatives of the CPUSA. The essence of his remarks was as follows:

The CPI (pro-Arab) faction does not recognize the existence of two factions of the CPI. The CPI (pro-Arab) has a majority of the CPI membership. It opposes the split because it causes confusion in other communist parties. The CPI (pro-Arab) faction believes the solution to the question of peace with the Arabs lies in cutting Israel's ties with imperialism. The existence of the Jews does not depend upon Israel. If the imperialists make war or there is fascism in the major countries, the Jews will not be saved by Israel.

In regard to the Tri-Continental Congress held in Havana, Cuba, in January, 1966, the CPI (pro-Israel) faction opposed this conference in total. The CPI (pro-Arab) faction

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

would condemn only that part of the resolution of this Congress which calls for the elimination of Israel as a state. The CPI (pro-Arab) faction supports the main anti-imperialist content of the Congress.

Subsequently, Samuel Mikunis, leader of the CPI (pro-Israel) faction, talked with representatives of the CPUSA. The essence of his remarks was as follows:

The split in the CPI exists because of Arab attacks on the existence of the country of Israel. Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, and others say that war with Israel is inevitable to destroy the country of Israel. The CPI cannot ask the people of Israel to support it if the CPI seeks to work with those who would destroy their country.

The factions in the CPI were invited to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU as individuals. There was no agreement to appear as one delegation. The CPSU will not recognize the split in the CPI, although it is well known the split exists. The CPI (pro-Arab) faction is favored by the CPSU because the CPSU cannot give the impression that it favors Israel over the Arabs.

Representatives of the CPUSA invited both factions of the CPI to send delegations to the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA scheduled for June 22 through 26, 1966, in New York, New York.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which supplied the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

BY LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. Information extracted from CGairtels 5/6/66, 5/9/66 & 5/10/66, all captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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DATE 02-29-2012

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: May 20, 1966

1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

The following information furnished by a source which has supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) made it known to the leadership of other communist parties with whom they have had close contact that the Communist Party of China (CPC) was reportedly planning to stage an international gathering of communists in the near future. It was reported that this international gathering would take place in some world capital, probably Peking, China.

The CPSU leaders further advised that the CPC was attempting to gather all of its "friends" from as many countries as possible. The CPC would refer to each group of "friends" as a "Communist Party," regardless of how few individuals were in the group. The CPC would then, in an effort to counteract the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, announce with great fanfare and publicity that this international gathering included a large number of communist parties.

EX-108 REC 5 100-428091-5586

The CPSU has first considered the gathering held on April 9 - 10, 1966, in Auckland, New Zealand, to be the start of this Chinese plan. This gathering in New Zealand

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GROUP 1
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26 MAY 26 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

was a total failure since it was a small, ineffectual grouping of Communist Party representatives from China, Albania, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand.

The CPSU advised the leaders of other communist parties so they would not be "unprepared" should the CPC make such an announcement.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

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NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on the 20th Solo Mission in the Soviet Union, 3/8/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/12/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-29-2012

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: May 23, 1966

1 - Branigan
1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - RCPutnam

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Sources which have supplied reliable information in the past have furnished the following information regarding the attitude of John Gollan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), toward the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the attitude of the CPGB toward the international communist movement.

In April, 1966, John Gollan talked to representatives of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). During this conversation Gollan is reported to have commented, in essence, as follows:

After the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia, Gollan had a private meeting with three officials of the CPSU. These officials were Mikhail Suslov and Aleksandr Shelepin, members of the Politburo of the CPSU, and Boris Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. As a result of his attendance at the 23rd Congress of the CPSU and his talk with these Soviet officials, Gollan drew the following conclusions:

MAY 26 1966

LA-108 REC 5 100-428091-5587

The 23rd Congress of the CPSU was merely a pre-arranged rally since no real discussion took place. The only decent accomplishment of the Congress was the developing of additional support for the Soviet position on Vietnam as opposed to the more aggressive position of the Communist Party of China. The CPSU has taken steps back toward "Stalinism" rather than in the direction of democracy and more liberal internal controls in the Soviet Union.

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

25 APR 31 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Gollan stated that Aleksandr Shelepin took no part in the meeting with him unless asked a question. Therefore, Gollan, who considers Shelepin to be stupid, surmised that the leadership of the CPSU sent Shelepin to the meeting with him to watch Mikhail Suslov to make sure Suslov did not make any compromises with Gollan.

Gollan also commented on the attitude of the CPGB toward the international communist movement. He indicated that the CPGB was not interested in developing closer ties with other European communist parties and, in fact, was decreasing contact with such parties to a greater and greater extent. The CPGB will maintain some contact with these parties but sees no point in sending representatives to gatherings of the European parties because the big parties monopolize the proceedings and push the smaller parties into the background. The CPGB also believes there should not be a world-wide conference of communist parties unless there is unanimity in the international communist movement.

Gollan indicated that the CPGB had received an invitation to send a fraternal delegate to the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA and he wants to be that delegate. Gollan expressed a desire to address the National Convention of the CPUSA in order that he might win some members of the CPUSA to his position on the problems facing the international communist movement. Gollan stated that he would agree to almost any condition the United States Government would establish in regard to his entry into the United States in order to address the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

[redacted] b6 b7C

8/24/66

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. CG 5824-S* obtained this information at a meeting between Gollan and the CPUSA delegation to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU in Moscow. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/12/66 captioned "Solo, IS C."

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/23/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of informant's statements captioned "SHOWING OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM FILM, MOSCOW, MARCH - APRIL, 1966; MEETING IN MOSCOW, MARCH 28, 1966, OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA FRATERNAL DELEGATION WITH REPRESENTATIVE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION; CONTACT WITH ZENON KLISZKO, DELEGATE OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS; and LOUIS WEINSTOCK."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished on 4/25, 26 and 5/2/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

1-904 HQ with Encls. ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - Chicago

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100-428091-5588

REC 37 6 MAY 27 1966

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 2

SHOWING OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM FILM, MARCH - APRIL, 1966

During the period of the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held March 29 - April 8, 1966 in Moscow, USSR, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam delegation was showing to various other fraternal delegations a film which they had brought with them from South Vietnam. This film dealt with the training of National Liberation Front recruits and reportedly a portion of this film had been given to a Japanese correspondent who had visited in South Vietnam. The portion of the film made available to this Japanese correspondent roportedly had been shown over television in the West.

Among the various fraternal delegations which viewed this film was the CP, USA delegation. After the showing, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam representatives offered a copy of it to the CP, USA but both Henry Winston and James Jackson turned down this offer. Both Winston and Jackson indicated they had refused the film because of the problem of getting it into the United States and because it involves some personal risks.

ENCLOSURE

100-428011-5588

MEETING IN MOSCOW, MARCH 28, 1966, OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA FRATERNAL DELEGATION WITH REPRESENTATIVE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Following the arrival in Moscow, USSR, of the entire Communist Party (CP), USA fraternal delegation to the XXIII Congress, CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU), they met on March 28, 1966, with Vitaly G. Korianov, Chief Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU. At this meeting, Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, CP, USA, explained in detail to Korianov the reasons why Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA had been unable to come to the Soviet Union as a member of the Party's fraternal delegation. Winston explained that Hall had to remain in the U.S. during the present critical period in order to personally handle the numerous details concerning preparation for the CP, USA's forthcoming 18th National Convention scheduled for June, 1966, in New York City. While Korianov indicated the CPSU was very disappointed in the fact that Hall had not come, he did indicate satisfaction with the delegation's composition. He also added that who a Party sends to such a Congress is the decision of the Party involved and the CPSU respects such decisions.

Winston also at this meeting requested the CPSU's assistance in contacting the various fraternal delegations in Moscow in order to inform these people of the CP, USA's plans regarding its forthcoming convention. He noted that the CP, USA also desires to invite these various fraternal delegations to send representatives and/or greetings to the U.S. Party's convention. Korianov, in response to Winston's request, agreed that he would see to it that the CPSU did everything possible to enable the CP, USA fraternal delegation to make the desired contacts.

In regard to this latter matter, it is to be noted that during the period of the XXIII Congress, March 29 - April 8, 1966, and for the week following this Congress, the CP, USA fraternal delegation made contact with approximately

75 Communist and Workers Parties regarding their forthcoming convention. Invitations were delivered to each one of these delegations.

The invitations that were presented to the various Communist and Workers Parties were in mimeographed form and had been initially prepared at the National Office of the CP, USA in New York. The blank invitations had been carried to Moscow by Henry Winston. Once arrangements had been made for a meeting, the invitation was addressed and dated in preparation for delivery. Most of the 75 invitations passed out in Moscow for the CP, USA convention were done on a personal contact basis. A few such invitations were transmitted through channels to some of the CPs.

CONTACT WITH ZENON KLISZKO, DELEGATE OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS

During the course of the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, USSR, March 29 - April 8, 1966, there was occasion to hold a brief meeting with Zenon Kliszko, a member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party. At this meeting with Kliszko, the personal thanks of Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, were passed on to him and the Polish United Workers Party for their generous act in sending Hall's brother, Toivo Halberg, a purebred Arabian Polish stallion. When these thanks had been transmitted, Kliszko remarked "Why are you thanking me for the horse now, you haven't received it yet have you?" Kliszko was informed that while the horse had not been received as yet, it was expected that it would be delivered soon and that Gus Hall simply wanted to be certain that the Polish United Workers Party received his immediate gratitude for their comradely act in providing this horse.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

When Max Weinstein, a person utilized by the Communist Party (CP), USA, to handle possible business investment matters, was in Budapest, Hungary, during March, 1966, he had occasion to be in contact with Louis Weinstock. Weinstock is a CP, USA member who recently took up permanent residence in Budapest. During this meeting, Weinstock requested that the following be passed on to the CP, USA and to Gus Hall:

In Weinstock's opinion, he should remain on the National Committee, CP, USA, and be re-elected at the forthcoming National Convention. He stated that by this means, he would retain his good standing and privileges with the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. In addition to his being elected to the National Committee, Weinstock stated he should be invited to attend the convention as a member of the National Committee and that the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party would pay the necessary fare for him.

He then noted that his health was good and there was no worry to the CP, USA on this score. He would, as in the past, continue to pay his dues to the CP, USA as a member of that Party.

He also remarked that his present activity in Hungary included teaching and lecturing at Party and trade union schools and at this time he had an office in the trade union building in Budapest.

The foregoing information was passed on to Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, on April 30, 1966. When Hall received this information, he became very angry and upset and remarked "Nothing doing, Weinstock will not be placed on the National Committee." Hall then went into a tirade against Weinstock, stating that this individual was no good and perhaps it was true as some were saying that Weinstock must have profited from some of the graft in the union he had belonged to. Hall was obviously upset about Weinstock and had not previously talked in a similar vein concerning him. A few months ago, in fact, Hall spoke rather highly of Weinstock when he was generally considered in the Party to be somewhat of a "hero."

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 17 EX 102

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

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IS-C

ReNYairtel dated 3/24/66, no copy Chicago, captioned, "ZIRCON; ESP-R," and NYairtel dated 3/25/66 captioned, "SOLO; IS-C," cc Chicago.

According to reNYairtel 3/24/66, on 3/17/66 NY 694-S* had supplied information that an "alleged Russian" had contacted one NATHAN ELRICH, a former espionage subject who is now inactive. ELRICH had informed ISADORE NEEDLEMAN of this contact, and he, in turn, informed NY 694-S*. CG 5824-S* was advised of this information by NY 694-S* just prior to his departure on the 20th Solo Mission and reNYairtel of 3/25/66 deals with instructions given to CG 5824-S* to discuss this matter with the Russians.

On 4/28/66 CG 5824-S* advised SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN that the matter concerning the alleged contact of NATHAN ELRICH in NY by a Russian had been discussed with VLADIMIR (LNU), a representative of the Security Branch, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, in 4/66. VLADIMIR agreed to check into this matter and later reported that there had been no contact with any of their people in the U.S. with ELRICH. He further advised that he had gone beyond this and had checked with Amtorg in NY and they also denied that anyone of their people had been in contact with ELRICH. In conclusion, VLADIMIR noted that as far as he could determine no Russian was involved in this contact and commented "They would never do anything so stupid as this."

1-904 2nd
3-Bureau (RM) REC 37 100-428091-5589
1-New York (100-134637)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

6 MAY 27 1966

RWH:MDW
(5)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 6

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 17

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following captioned informant's statements:

1) [redacted], N.Y. b6 b7C

2) "Frieda Canter, Chicago, Illinois"

3) "World Federation of Trade Unions and Response to Employment of George Morris at United Nations"

4) "Louis Weinstock, Budapest, Hungary"

5) "Discussions with Representatives of 'World Marxist Review,' Prague, Czechoslovakia, April, 1966"

6) "Discussion with Representative of Communist Party of Great Britain Regarding Reproduction Privileges for INPRECOR" International Pre - Correspondence

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished on 4/25-28/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

100-428091-5590

3-Bureau (Enc. 18)(RM) REC 37
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 6)(Info)(RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A)134-46 Sub B-93)
RWH:MDW
(6)

6 MAY 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 6

Information appearing in the enclosed informant's statements, where pertinent, is being disseminated by separate communication to interested offices.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

In late March, 1966, it was learned from JAMES E. JACKSON that [redacted] had in the recent past been employed for a period of time at the United Nations in New York City but that as of March, 1966, [redacted] was no longer employed in this capacity.

During the course of the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), held in Moscow, USSR, March 29 through April 8, 1966, JIM JACKSON, who was a fraternal delegate from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and attending this Congress, met briefly with NIKOLAI FEDORENKO, Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, New York City, who was an official CPSU delegate to the Congress. At this time, JACKSON raised the matter of [redacted] previous employment at the United Nations and expressed his thanks to FEDORENKO and made an inquiry concerning the possibility of some future employment again at the United Nations. FEDORENKO agreed to look into the possibilities.

b6
b7C

100-439011-5590

- 1 -
ENCLOSURE

FRIEDA CANTER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A number of months ago FRIEDA CANTER of Chicago, Illinois, indicated a desire to travel to the Soviet Union during the Summer of 1966 for the purpose of visiting relatives residing in the Soviet Union. In connection with her visit, CANTER approached a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and requested Party assistance in getting the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to facilitate her travel and arrangements to visit relatives in the Soviet Union.

In April, 1966, this matter was raised with representatives of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU. Their response in regard to granting assistance to CANTER was negative. These representatives of the International Department stated that if CANTER desired to visit the Soviet Union for the purpose she had stated, she should apply like anyone else for a transit visa through proper channels.

ENCLOSURE

100-42806-

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS AND RESPONSE TO EMPLOYMENT OF GEORGE MORRIS AT UNITED NATIONS

A number of months ago, GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), had proposed that an effort be made to get the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), an organization which headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to hire GEORGE MORRIS and utilize him as their liaison man at the United Nations in New York City.

The above desires of HALL regarding GEORGE MORRIS were made known to representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

In April, 1966, it was learned from a representative of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, that the Russians had conveyed the suggestion of GUS HALL concerning employment of GEORGE MORRIS to the WFTU staff in Prague. However, the WFTU had refused to appoint MORRIS to the liaison job at the United Nations in New York City and, instead, had named an Englishman by the name of (first name unknown) BARTON to this post. However, the WFTU staff did suggest that MORRIS work on a voluntary basis with their people at the United Nations in New York for a year or so following which they could evaluate his work and maybe thereafter they might be in a position to place him on their staff assigned to the United Nations.

Enclosure

100-428411-5570

LOUIS WEINSTOCK, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

In conversation with GRACE GARDOS, a former American who is now residing in Budapest, Hungary, which was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during March, 1966, she remarked that no one in Hungary has any use for LOUIS WEINSTOCK. She stated that WEINSTOCK is making himself a real nuisance and is constantly bothering the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party as well as JANOS KADAR, the Party's First Secretary. She also noted that WEINSTOCK has been traveling throughout the socialist countries and former Americans in the various places to which he has been have developed considerable animosity towards him.

DISCUSSIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, APRIL, 1966

During the third week of April, 1966, HYMAN LUMER and another representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) were in Prague, Czechoslovakia, at which time they met with representatives of the staff of the "World Marxist Review" ("WMR"), official theoretical organ of the international communist movement which headquarters in that city. The spokesman for the "WMR" staff was ALEXANDER SOBOLEV, Executive Secretary. At the time a number of complaints were raised by the CP, USA representatives one of which dealt with the methods of communication and contact utilized by the "WMR". The CP, USA representatives claimed that every time a member of the CP, USA stops in or passes through Prague, someone from the "WMR" talks to that individual on policy matters and procedures. For example, they had discussions during the past year with such people as AL RICHMOND and BOB THOMPSON and have sent messages back to the Party in the U.S. by such people. In the case of THOMPSON, he came back to the U.S. and told of his discussions with the "WMR" representatives in which he claimed to have pointed out to the "WMR" that it was more important that they publish special issues of the magazine in Spanish than it was to issue special issues dealing with U.S. problems. After the discussion of their complaints, it was agreed that the "WMR" would communicate only via proper channels hereafter and in particular with HYMAN LUMER on matters of interest to the CP, USA. They also agreed they would only speak to designated representatives of the CP, USA leadership when such people were in Prague.

In other conversation it was learned that the "WMR" had received an article from GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, which they had requested earlier. However, this article was much longer than they had anticipated, some 30-35 pages. It was pointed out by the "WMR" representatives that the magazine normally did not print articles of such length and they were not aware that HALL would submit such a document. They requested advice as to whether they should cut the article or even perhaps return it to HALL so that it might be condensed. The CP, USA representatives advised that in their opinion, since the "WMR" had failed to inform HALL more specifically regarding the length of the article, that they had better publish it in its full text. If they don't so publish the article, then the "WMR" had better write to HALL and explain their action. They indicated they would not discuss this matter with HALL.

It was also learned at this time that the next issue of the "WMR" or its next supplement, the "Information Bulletin," would carry extensive comments on the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and summaries of speeches of the fraternal delegates to this Congress.

DISCUSSION WITH REPRESENTATIVE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN REGARDING REPRODUCTION PRIVILEGES FOR INPRECOR

A number of months ago GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), stated that he wanted some discussion carried out with representatives of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) to determine if the CP, USA could secure permission to reproduce through photographic or other processes some of the material which was contained in International Press Correspondence, also known as INPRECOR. According to HALL, the CPGB owned all copyrights to this material and there was a large market in the U.S. for this material. He stated that good prices could be secured from many sources like university libraries, etc., which now have a large use for such material. He stated that the CPGB should be offered a percentage of the CP, USA profit from the sale of this material if they would agree to allow the CP, USA to reproduce it.

This matter was discussed with JOHN GOLLAN, General Secretary, CPGB, during a meeting in Moscow, USSR, in mid-April, 1966. At this time, GOLLAN advised that they did not allow anyone to reprint or reproduce any material which had appeared in INPRECOR for which they presently hold all copyrights. He stated that such material is of historical interest only and they are afraid that if they allow anyone to reproduce it, this material would be misused. GOLLAN went on to state that the CPGB allows no reproduction of this material and that if it is used without their consent, they would institute legal action under copyright laws. For no money in the world, GOLLAN remarked, would we allow people to print or distort this information from INPRECOR.

Shortly after the above conversation with GOLLAN, the refusal of the CPGB to grant reproduction rights to INPRECOR was discussed with IGOR MIKHAILOV, Deputy to the Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). MIKHAILOV stated they violate the position of the CPGB all the time and they use this material from INPRECOR. He further suggested that there was nothing to prevent someone from going to any library or museum in the Soviet Union where complete files of INPRECOR material are maintained and making films or copies of such. In response to MIKHAILOV's remarks, it was pointed out that his suggestion was not practical. In the first place, the Soviet Union is not a member of the

World Copyright Union and is not bound by its restrictions whereas the U.S. is and this would make the CP, USA subject to suit if they reproduced material from INPRECOR without consent. Then, it was noted that if the CPGB should bring some action against the CP, USA for using this material, it could be very embarrassing and other CPs would not understand this action.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

EX-102
REC 17

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel dated 3/28/66 captioned as above.

Reairtel reflected that GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, had given NY 694-S* certain material which he desired transmitted to the CPSU and ultimately to E. A. FURTSEVA, Minister of Culture of the USSR. The material turned over consisted of a number of documents and related to one [redacted] a young [redacted] had previously been in the Soviet Union and discussed the possibility of her son coming there to study music at the Moscow Conservatory of Music. She had gathered the material and turned it over to the CP in furtherance of her hopes that the Russians would favorably review it and invite her son to come and study. NY 694-S* turned the foregoing material over to CG 5824-S* just prior to the latter's departure on the 20th Solo Mission on 3/18/66. b6 b7C

On 4/26/66 CG 5824-S* advised SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN that while in Moscow in March and April 1966, he had prepared a letter which he sent to E. A. FURTSEVA in the name of the CPUSA which contained a recommendation that consideration be given to inviting [redacted] to travel to the Soviet Union for study. The documents he had received earlier were enclosed with this communication to FURTSEVA. As of mid-4/66 he had received no official response to this communication b6 b7C

3-Bureau (RM) 1-904 9HD REC 37 100-428011-5591
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

6 MAY 27 1966

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 6 1966

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

EX-112
REC 17

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel dated 3/11/66 captioned "SOLO; IS-C" and enclosed informant's statement captioned, "Document Setting Forth Criticism of Victor Perlo Regarding Bureaucracy in the Socialist Countries."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Reaction in Socialist Countries to Document of Victor Perlo on Bureaucracy."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished on 4/26/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement, where pertinent, is being disseminated by separate communication to interested offices.

1-90420 with inc.

(3)-Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) 134-46-Sub B-94)
RWH:MDW
(6)

100-428091-559

REC 37 6 MAY 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 6 1966

REACTION IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TO DOCUMENT OF VICTOR PERLO ON BUREAUCRACY

In March, 1966, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), made available a document which he stated had been prepared by VICTOR PERLO and which he, HALL, stated should be given to representatives in the various socialist countries. This document was prepared by PERLO following a trip he had made to the socialist countries where he claims to have noted certain bureaucratic practices.

In line with HALL's instructions, copies of this document bearing the identity of PERLO as the author were delivered to representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and representatives of other Communist Parties. When the document was delivered, it was accompanied by a memorandum issued in the name of the CP, USA which pointed out that the PERLO document was not a document of the CP, USA, that the CP, USA did not concur in PERLO's analysis, and that the CP, USA completely divorced itself from the conclusions noted. In addition, it was also set forth in this memorandum that the purpose in supplying the document was to bring it to the attention of the respective Parties.

Subsequently it was learned that the document prepared by PERLO and delivered to the representatives of the socialist countries had caused considerable consternation. Certain investigations had already been undertaken by some of the socialist countries and all Parties were extremely unhappy with VICTOR PERLO for having prepared such a document.

100-4[illegible]1-5592

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

ReCGairtel dated 5/12/66 captioned, "SOLO; IS-C" and LHM captioned "Informal Meeting of Fraternal Delegation of Communist Party, USA to XXIII Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with Representatives of Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, April, 1966."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement captioned, [redacted] Communist Party, USA Youth Director." b6 b7C

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 4/27/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

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ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

100-428091-5593

REC 37 6 MAY 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 6 1966

[redacted] COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
YOUTH DIRECTOR

On April 12, 1966, a meeting was held at Komsomol Headquarters, Moscow, USSR, with M. I. ZHURAVLYOVA, Secretary of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of the Soviet Union and an alternate member of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and (first name unknown) KOMSHOLOV, a Secretary of the LYCL, by representatives of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). At this meeting, the above-mentioned Russians indicated that they had met with [redacted], CP, USA Youth Director, when the latter had been in the Soviet Union. At this time, one of them remarked that their meeting with [redacted] had been a big disappointment and that based on this meeting and other contacts with him while he was in the Soviet Union, they could not figure out why he had been placed in charge of Party youth.

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

- 1 -

100-428091-5593

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

EX-102 REC 17

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following captioned letterhead memoranda:

1) "(First Name Unknown) Chernik, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Representative at Seventeen-Nation Disarmament Meetings, Geneva, Switzerland"

2) "Oldrich Kaderki, Head of International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia"

3) "Miroslav Jiraska, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia"

4) "Deputies to Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union"

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memoranda was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period 4/25-28/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

REC 37 100-428091-55

(3)-Bureau (Enc. 16)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 4)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

6 MAY 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memoranda have been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memoranda have been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-29-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 24, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) CHERNIK, CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC REPRESENTATIVE AT SEVENTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT MEETINGS, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

In March, 1966, it was learned that among the current individuals representing the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the Seventeen-Nation Disarmament Meetings currently being held in Geneva, Switzerland, was one (first name unknown) Chernik. Previously, in the Fall of 1965, Chernik was known to hold the position of Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and was specifically in charge of relations of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia with Communist Parties in capitalist countries.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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100-428091-5594

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-29-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 24, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OLDRICH KADERKI, HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

Among representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) attending the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), held in Moscow, USSR, March 29 through April 8, 1966, as a fraternal delegate was Oldrich Kaderki. Kaderki at the present time holds the position as Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPCZ, and is a member of the Central Committee, CPCZ.

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100-428091-5594

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DATE 03-01-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 24, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MIROSLAV JIRASKA, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

As of mid-April, 1966, Miroslav Jiraska, the individual in the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), in charge of relations with Communist Parties in Western countries, was confined to a hospital. Jiraska was to be operated on in the near future for the correction of a hernia.

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-55-94

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 08-01-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 24, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPUTIES TO BORIS N. PONOMAREV, HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

As Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Boris N. Ponomarev, as of April, 1966, was being assisted by three individuals who now act in the capacity as Deputies to him. These Deputies in order of rank are as follows:

Vitaly G. Korianov
A. S. Belyakov
E. Kosko (phonetic)

Korianov and Belyakov have both been serving as Deputies to Ponomarev for some period of time, but the appointment of Kosko to this position is apparently of recent date.

Kosko is a white male, approximately five feet, four inches tall, and of medium build. He allegedly holds a degree in Philosophy. As a symbol, perhaps of his authority, Kosko always attempts to speak in a very forceful manner. In regard to Kosko, one individual, a (first name unknown) Gregory who heads up the British Commonwealth Section of the International Department, described him as a "man who has power, he investigates."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1 excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5594

DEPUTIES TO BORIS N. PONOMAREV, HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In regard to Korianov, it was learned that this individual had hoped for and believed that at the XXIII Congress of the CPSU, held March 29 through April 8, 1966, Moscow, USSR, that he would be elected to the Central Committee, CPSU. Korianov, however, was not elected to the Central Committee and this was a disappointment to him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT **ROUTE IN ENVELOPE**

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/24/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re New York airtel dated 5/11/66, Pages 5-6, and New York airtel dated 5/20/66, setting forth information relating to travel by KOHANA WILES to the USSR in the company of TIM BUCK, National Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada.

CG 5824-S* has advised that while GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, was in Chicago May 7-8, 1966, he delivered to CG 5824-S* a handwritten letter which he had received from TIM BUCK. This letter had been delivered by ELIZABETH MASCOLA, to whom BUCK refers as "B" in the letter. This letter was furnished by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on May 12, 1966. The contents of BUCK's letter are set forth below, together with explanatory remarks included in parenthesis for the purpose of adding clarity:

"April 12th 1966

"Dear Herb (GUS HALL)

"I have been wanting to write this note to you for some time but postponed it until somebody is in my locallity. Now it happens that B (ELIZABETH MASCOLA) will be coming your way so I have to send it to you in this scrawl for which I apologise. The purpose of the note is as follows:

"I have an invitation warm and even pressing, for the two of us (TIM BUCK, Chairman, CP of

1 - 90-4 947
(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago

100-428091-5595

WAB/mes
(4)

REC 37 6 MAY 27 1966

65 JUN 6 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Canada, and ELIZABETH MASCOLA) to spend a month across (in USSR). Naturally we are excited and looking forward to it - although several engagements already entered into make it impossible for us to go before early September. Because this period must elapse, providing time for additional arrangements, I have decided to ask you to consider the following request.

"We would like very much to take B's sister Kohana (WILES) with us. I mentioned it to my friends (the CP of the Soviet Union) when they extended the invitation but they were reluctant to take action which would involve going outside their jurisdiction and is, in a way, of an extra-territorial nature (since KOHANA WILES is from USA rather than Canada). I should add, parenthetically, that the rather peculiar situation with regard to inner relationships here does put my friends (the CP of the Soviet Union) in a delicate position which I always urge them to bear in mind continuously and patiently. Because of this I didn't press my suggestion; indeed, I 'helped out' with the comment: 'If you think it would be better I'll ask 'Herbert' " (GUS HALL).

"Now, I don't know if you will consider it advisable and if you don't you may be assured that I shall understand, but my request is that you request an invitation for Mrs. Kohana Wiles to go. She has helped us, specifically me, considerably over the past twentyseven years and I should have arranged an invitation for her long ago. If you are able to do this, no expenditure will be involved; Kohana will pay her own fare.

"I feel rather optimistic about your situation right now. From the distance it appears to be brightening quite a lot - almost enough to indicate possibilities for a major breakthru. You've earned it and I'm sure you will take full advantage of every opportunity.

"I think that all of us should keep a very critical eye on the economy. The combined weight of new capital expenditures and governmental expenditures is now such a large proportion of the G.N.P. (yours as well as ours) that a decline of either one at this stage of the cycle could touch off a chain reaction and not necessarilly in credit operations alone.

"Your draft ("New Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A. - (A draft)") is an excellent job. I am confident that your forthcoming Do (18th National Convention, CP, USA) will open up a new period of growth and I plan to write you about my reaction to the draft before that. In the meantime, with warm greetings I am yours,

"Jim"

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

While in New York, CG 5824-S*, on 5/25/66, made available to SA WILLIAM C. MARTIN three documents, which CG 5824-S* described as credentials for JAMES WEST to travel to the 13th Congress of the CP of Czechoslovakia and the 15th Congress of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party, and an agenda of these two Congresses. CG 5824-S* signed GUS HALL's name to the original documents and stated he intended to give these documents to WEST in New York City later in the day of 5/25/66. These documents were Xeroxed and are attached hereto.

3 ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5596

REC 37

6 MAY 27 1966

1-90490

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY 66-6989 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

WCM:msb
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

23 WEST 26th STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • MU 5-5755

May 25, 1966

C.C.C.P. Czechoslovakia

Dear Comrades: -

This will introduce Comrade James West, a member of our National Committee and National Board. Comrade West has been delegated as our fraternal representative to your 13th Congress.

In behalf of our leadership, I want to send our warm thanks for your invitation, which we accept in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Our best wishes to you for a successful Congress.

With warmest fraternal greetings,

Comradely yours,

Gus Hall
C.P.U.S.A.

ENCLOSURE

100-427071-5596

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

23 WEST 26th STREET o NEW YORK 10, N. Y. o MU. 5-5755

May 25, 1966

C. C. Mongolian Peoples
Revolutionary Party

Dear Comrades: -

Please accept our warm thanks for your invitation to the 15th Congress of the M.P.R.P. We are delegating Comrade James West, a member of our National Committee and National Board, to attend your great Congress.

I would have wished to be present at your Congress, but the preparations for our own 18th National Convention compel me to stay in the U.S.A.

In the spirit of international solidarity, we wish you success in your noble undertakings.

With warmest fraternal greetings,

Comradely yours,

Gus Hall
C.P.U.S.A.

ENCLOSURE

100-42011-5596

AGENDA

13TH CONGRESS, C.P. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MAY 31 - PRAGUE

1. Report on activity of C.C. and other tasks
2. Report of central control and revision commission
3. Discussion of ~~13th Congress~~ 13th Congress
4. Resolutions of ~~central organs~~
5. Election of ~~the party~~ control organs of the party

AGENDA

MONGOLIAN PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

15TH CONGRESS

1. C.C. report
2. Central auditing commission
3. Adoption of program
4. Directive on fourth 5-Year Economic Development Plan 1966-1970
5. Election of the central bodies

ENCLOSURE
100-428011-5596

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC-32.3

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 5/24/66, pursuant to previously-made arrangements with Soviet contact NIKOLAI TALANOV, NY 694-S* transmitted to the Soviets, via a drop, a roll of microfilm containing several messages in plain code. The plain texts of the aforementioned messages are as follows:

(1) "CCCPSU - Confidential

"Our National Board has been in session for past three days discussing final CPUSA Convention preparations and deciding the question of the future leadership of CPUSA. Except for the electing of 10-15 CPUSA Youth, the CPUSA leadership will remain substantially the same, with GUS HALL as the head, with probably one or two officers, of which HENRY WINSTON will be one. More details will follow.

"CG 5824-S*"

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B (AM RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 105-14931-Sub C (TALANOV)(341) 100-428091
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

WCM:msb
(8)

REC 37 6 MAY 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 10 1966

(2) "CCCPSU - Urgent

b7D

"Urgently call to your attention that [redacted] is in your city now, staying at National Hotel. Your talks with him on economic questions will be most interesting.

"CG 5824-S*"

Re above, see NY airtel 4/29/66, page 5, and NY airtel 4/14/66, page 1.

(3) "CCCPSU - Central Committee - Komsomol

"We call to your attention and to our Youth ROBERT HEISLER that we had no prior notice of World Federation for Democratic Youth assembly. The dates conflict with district conventions and make it impossible for any leading comrade to attend much to our regret.

"GUS HALL"

NY 694-S* states he has no further information concerning this conference. The above message is a reply by HALL to a cable recently received at the National Office asking a delegate be sent to a World Federation for Democratic Youth assembly. NY 694-S* has no information as to when this conference is being held.

Re HEISLER, see NY airtel 5/11/66, page 2, reflecting he was a CPUSA delegate to Komsomol Conference in Moscow in May, 1966.

(4) "CCCPSU

"I am sending the following as guests to tour USSR. These are to be included in the total of 40 who are coming as guests to USSR for 1966. They are the attorneys JOSEPH FORER and his wife FLORA FORER of Washington, D. C., and HAROLD BUCKMAN of Baltimore, Maryland. While they are not political workers they cannot publicly acknowledge that they are members of our Party. They are concerned with legal problems pertaining to our Party. In the course of many of these past critical and crucial years their activities as attorneys have been in the field of civil rights, civil liberties and in defense of our Party pertaining to the Mc Carran Act, etc. Myself and comrade GEORGE MEYERS request that they be received by your legal institutions and that they tour USSR. Please notify your Embassy Washington that they will request visas for entry into USSR and Moscow.

"GUS HALL"

(5) "CCCPSU

"EMMA GELDERS STERNE from San Jose, California, is a prominent writer in the United States and will arrive on June 22 to tour USSR. HOLLAND ROBERTS and [redacted] of the American-Russian Institute have given her a letter of introduction and recommendation to Mrs. ANNA MOSLOVA, Institute of American-Soviet Relations. Our leadership of West Coast Party (CPUSA) requests that CCCPSU help in getting ANNA MASLOVA to speak to this important writer in person. Mrs. ANNA MASLOVA is aware of this since a letter was sent from HOLLAND ROBERTS to her. EMMA GELDERS STERNE will arrive in Moscow on Flight KLM 301 from Amsterdam at 4:50 PM on June 22. Please arrange that she be met by the Institute of American-Soviet Relations.

"GUS HALL"

[redacted] above is identified in NY airtel 3/28/66.

b6
b7C

(6) "CCCPSU - Urgent

"On behalf of myself, HENRY WINSTON and our Secretariat we most respectfully request that your medical institution please do something to help treat [redacted] CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. Both HENRY WINSTON and myself personally ask you to give this matter serious comradely consideration. Should you agree that [redacted] can be medically treated in USSR, he will be accompanied to USSR by a woman comrade as a teacher who will be able to help you and him in every way. b6 b7C

"In the name of our Secretariat, we wish to thank you for everything you have done for HENRY WINSTON's son while he was in USSR and HENRY WINSTON again wishes to express his gratitude for your solicitous interest and the help which you have given him and his family. He sends CCCPSU his warmest greetings.

"GUS HALL

"An immediate reply re [redacted] is very urgent." b6 b7C

(7) "CCCPSU

"Our National Committee Comrade JIM WEST will pass through USSR en route to Mongolian CP conference which will take place on June 7. He will be our CPUSA delegate.

"CG 5824-S*"

(8) "CCCPSU

"Urge Cultural Institute expedite contact with BURROUGHS in Chicago regarding Negro artists and publishers delegation. So far they received only one communication from your Embassy Washington and nothing more.

"GUS HALL"

Re above, see NY airtels 2/16,26/66 and 3/8/66.

(9) "CCCPSU

"Thank you for accepting LEE DLUGIN for study in USSR. She will apply at your Washington, D. C., Embassy for visa and will arrive in USSR approximately at end of June or beginning of July. When arriving in Moscow, she will go directly to the Ministry of Higher Learning."

Re above, see NY airtels, 4/21/66, pages 4-7; 5/11/66, page 6. LEE DLUGIN's Bufile is 100-431091.

(10) "Drop PEGGY next."

Information herein of interest to other offices will be furnished to them by separate communication, requesting that the foreign travel of security subjects be handled in accordance with the Manual of Instructions.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 24, 1966

FROM: C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 5/24/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 456 GR 55, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-81 100-428091-5598

6 MAY 27 1966

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Newpher
1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:drv
(7)

ENCLOSURE

65 APR 31 1966

5/24/66

NR 0456 GR 055 05/24/66

42731 94664 49289 58983 01212 68415 00851 69618 68366 93305
91355 08276 38572 73389 47558 26118 98841 37469 71183 92439
97297 30852 17977 26154 45086 79120 95873 07699 91868 77881
90695 27347 77885 20258 71964 99427 50186 20213 26906 57309
84304 20824 46638 52567 63851 06811 95170 95987 51957 86624
10529 95158 59967 56641 96903

NR 0456 GR 055 05/24/66

TUE TIME IN JUNE WILL BE ON TUESDAYS #1305# ON THURSDAYS #1325#
RE
FREQUENCIES ON TUESDAYS #12442# 13518# #14391#
ON THURSDAYS #12534# #13613# #14487#.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-559

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) DATE: 5/17/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: CONF. INFT.
CG 5824-S* (Solo)

ReCGlet dated January 14, 1966.

1. Recommendation

It is recommended that authority be granted to continue payments to CG 5824-S* in amounts up to $1,500 per month for services rendered and normal expenses incurred during the four-month period effective June 1, 1966.

2. Residence and Employment

Unchanged.

3. Membership in Subversive Organizations

In December, 1961, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), advised that leadership titles within the CP had been abolished but that their respective leadership responsibilities would not be so eliminated. He advised that certain boards and committees would continue to function as in the past, and he informed CG 5824-S* that the source's responsibilities would be unchanged and this situation continues to date. In view of HALL's statement and CG 5824-S*'s current responsibilities, the source is considered to hold the following positions within the CP, USA:

Ex officio member, National Board, CP, USA

Covert member, National Committee, CP, USA

M. E. Row.
5221 IB

REC-82 100-428091-5599

EX-112

(2)-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(3)

APPROVED MAY 24 1966
Date

15 MAY 25 1966

MAILED 5
MAY 23 1966
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM

Head of National Review, Audit, and Appeals Commission, CP, USA

Secretary of Foreign Affairs Committee, CP, USA

Official representative of CP, USA to CPs of the Soviet Union, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Brazil, Greece, and other Communist and Workers' Parties throughout the world with whom CP, USA maintains relations

In addition, the source also holds the following positions and/or membership in the CP of Illinois:

Ex officio member of Staff, CP of Illinois

Ex officio member, State Board, CP of Illinois

Member at large, CP of Illinois

4. Summary of Information Furnished Between January 15, 1966, and May 16, 1966

During the pertinent period, CG 5824-S* has continued to furnish top level coverage of the more important phases of both open and covert activities of the CP, USA on a local, national, and international basis.

During the present period, the source successfully completed the 20th Solo Mission, one of 39 days' duration, during which he visited the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the German Democratic Republic. The source attended the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union held March 29 through April 8, 1966, Moscow, USSR, and also was in contact during his stay in Moscow with representatives of at least 75 Communist and Workers' Parties. He met with M. A. SUSLOV, a member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, and with B. N. PONOMAREV, a Secretary of the Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union.

Based on contacts with USSR leadership, source secured up-to-date information regarding CP of the Soviet Union leadership, Sino-Soviet relations, and also secured contents of a number of documents prepared by the CP of the Soviet Union dealing with the CP of China, the war in Vietnam, and related matters of interest to the United States Government.

Also, during the Moscow visit, source held two meetings with representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and received current, up-to-date information on National Liberation Front attitudes regarding the Vietnam war and subject of negotiations.

In both the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia source was in contact with leading representatives of the respective Parties in those countries and secured current, up-to-date information on matters of current interest.

As in the past, CG 5824-S* has continued to be one of GUS HALL's closest confidants and has had numerous covert meetings with this individual. Through contacts with HALL and other individuals in the leadership of the CP, USA, the source has, on a continuing basis, been able to furnish the Bureau with details of most important developments occurring within the CP, USA. As in the past, information furnished by CG 5824-S* has placed the Bureau in the position of knowing most of the significant details concerning the CP, USA's current operations and, in many instances, source's information was provided sufficiently in advance so as to enable effective coverage of many Party activities.

In the field of funds, CG 5824-S*, together with NY 694-S*, has continued to furnish comprehensive, detailed information concerning receipt of funds from abroad and their disbursement in the United States.

5. Amounts Paid for Services and Expenses

1/66

$750 on 1/26/66 for services and expenses during period 1/1-15/66

$250 on 1/26/66 for unusual expenses connected with 11-day trip to NYC, 1/13-25/66

2/66

$750 on 2/1/66 for services and expenses during period 1/16-31/66

$750 on 2/17/66 for services and expenses during period 2/1-15/66

3/66

$750 on 3/1/66 for services and expenses during period 2/16-28/66

$250 on 3/5/66 for unusual expenses connected with 7-day trip to NYC, 2/19-25/66

$1,586 on 3/16/66 as advance for expenses connected with 20th Solo Mission

$250 on 3/16/66 for unusual expenses connected with 4-day trip to NYC, 3/5-8/66

$750 on 3/16/66 for services and expenses during period 3/1-15/66

$1,500 on 3/16/66 as an advance for services and expenses during period 3/16-4/15/66

5/66

$750 on 5/10/66 for services and expenses during period 4/16-5/1/66

In addition to the above, a sum of $100 a month is currently being deposited in a special savings account maintained in the names of the SAC and ASAC, Chicago Office, for the future benefit of CG 5824-S*. For the months of January through April, 1966, deposits were made to the above account. The total amount which is now being maintained in this special account at the First National Bank of Chicago and in another account maintained at the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, as of May 16, 1966, was $14,759.10.

On the basis of the 1965 Federal Income Tax Return submitted by CG 5824-S*, it has been found that at least $600 a month of the amount source receives is expended by him for normal expenses. On the basis of this, the Chicago Office withholds a total of $200 per month for Federal Income Tax from the amount paid to the source.

6. Meetings and Other Activities

1/15-17/66	Attended enlarged National Committee meeting, New York City

CG 134-46 Sub B

1/18-24/66	Individual meetings, NYC, with CP, USA leadership, including GUS HALL, HYMAN LUMER, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, HELEN WINTER, etc.
1/25/66	Returned to Chicago
1/26/66	Meeting with JACK KLING, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois
1/26-27/66	Meeting and contacts with MAX WEINSTEIN, an individual involved in CP, USA financial matters
1/28-29/66	Individual daily meetings with JACK KLING
2/1/66	Individual meetings with JACK KLING and MAX WEINSTEIN
2/3/66	Contact with JACK KLING and meeting with MAX WEINSTEIN
2/4/66	Individual meetings with JACK KLING and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, leading functionaries, CP of Illinois
2/7/66	Meeting with JACK KLING
2/8/66	Meeting with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
2/9/66	Contact with JACK KLING
2/10/66	Individual meetings with JIM WEST, leading functionary, CP of Illinois, and JACK KLING; contact with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
2/12/66	Covert meeting with GUS HALL, Chicago
2/13/66	Attended State Board meeting and covert meeting with GUS HALL, Chicago
2/14-15/66	Contacts with JACK KLING
2/16/66	Attended CP of Illinois Staff meeting; individual meetings with JACK KLING, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

2/17/66	Contact with JACK KLING
2/19/66	Meeting with CARL WINTER, Editor, "The Worker"; contact with MAX WEINSTEIN; departed for NYC
2/20/66	En route Toronto, Ontario, Canada
2/21/66	Contact with WILLIAM KASHTAN, General Secretary, CP of Canada, re joint CP, USA - CP of Canada school
2/22/66	Returned NYC; contact with GUS HALL
2/23/66	Contact with GUS HALL
2/24/66	Contact with GUS HALL and leading CP, USA functionaries
2/25/66	Returned to Chicago
2/26/66	Meeting with JACK KLING
2/27/66	Meeting with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
2/28/66	Meeting with JACK KLING
3/1/66	Individual meetings with JIM WEST and JACK KLING
3/2/66	Meeting with JACK KLING
3/3/66	Meeting with JACK KLING and telephonic contact with GUS HALL
3/5/66	Departed for NYC
3/5/66	Individual meetings with IRVING POTASH and GUS HALL
3/6/66	Meeting with GUS HALL
3/7/66	Meetingswith HELEN WINTER, CARL WINTER, NY 694-S* and returned to Chicago

3/8/66	Confidential meeting with GUS HALL, Chicago
3/9/66	Contact with JACK KLING
3/10/66	Contact with JACK KLING; meeting with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
3/11-13/66	Daily contact with ARNOLD JOHNSON, national functionary, CP, USA, and individual meetings with JACK KLING and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chicago
3/17/66	Departed for NYC; meeting with GUS HALL
3/18/66	Meeting with GUS HALL; departed NYC on 20th Solo Mission
3/19-24/66	At Prague, Czechoslovakia; contact with CP of Czechoslovakia representatives, "World Marxist Review" representatives, former Americans currently employed in Prague
3/24-4/16/66	In Moscow, USSR; 3/29-4/8/66 attended 23rd Congress, CP of the Soviet Union; in contact with representatives of Security Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, on two occasions; individual contacts with approximately 75 Communist and Workers' Parties representatives; meeting with M. A. SUSLOV and B. N. PONOMAREV, Secretaries, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union
4/16-18/66	In Berlin, German Democratic Republic; meetings with representatives of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and [redacted] b6 b7C
4/18-23/66	In Prague, Czechoslovakia; contact with CP of Czechoslovakia and "World Marxist Review" representatives; meeting with representative of World Federation of Democratic Youth from Canada

4/23-25/66	Arrive Zurich, Switzerland; returned to US at Boston and debriefing by SAs
4/26/66	At NYC and debriefing by SAs
4/27/66	Meeting with GUS HALL at NYC and debriefing
4/28/66	Contact with HELEN WINTER and debriefing
4/29/66	Debriefing, NYC
4/30/66	Meeting with GUS HALL
5/2/66	Meetings with HELEN WINTER, GUS HALL, and other CP, USA functionaries; returned to Chicago
5/4/66	Meeting with JACK KLING
5/5/66	Individual meetings with JACK KLING, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and JIM WEST
5/6/66	Individual meetings with JACK KLING and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
5/7-8/66	Meetings with HALL at Chicago and with leading CP of Illinois functionaries
5/10/66	Staff meeting, CP of Illinois
5/11/66	Meeting with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
5/12-13/66	Meetings with JACK KLING
5/16/66	Staff meeting, CP of Illinois

7. Reports Submitted

Written - none

Oral (reduced to writing) - approximately 210, of which 75 consisted of letterhead memoranda devoted solely to Solo information

8. Information Furnished of Unusual Value

See sections 4 and 6 above.

9. Approximate Number of People on Whom Informant Furnished Coverage and Their Importance

It is estimated that during the current period source provided information on approximately 325 individuals, including nearly all of those in the top leadership of the CP, USA, as well as a number of individuals active in the international communist movement.

10. Steps Taken to Advance the Informant

As has been stated in the past, CG 5824-S* has reached the point of leadership within the CP, USA where there remains little opportunity to rise to a higher organizational level without making a direct political challenge to the leadership of HALL or to the leadership of some other top Party functionaries. An effort to do this would possibly jeopardize the source's current high standing and, therefore, the Chicago Office continues to direct its efforts toward a goal that will enable CG 5824-S* to continue his own high level of activity but not placing himself in a position which might jeopardize his ability to furnish the Bureau ever-increasing information.

11. Stability and Reliability

In the opinion of the contacting agents, CG 5824-S* has no personal weaknesses nor has he given any indication of untrustworthiness or unreliability which could be a source of some future embarrassment to the Bureau.

12. Indoctrination Against Disclosure

Every possible effort has been made to properly indoctrinate CG 5824-S* against making any disclosure of his relationship with the FBI through any media whatsoever.

13. Action Taken on Information Furnished

Information furnished by the informant has been or is in the process of being disseminated and where necessary the appropriate action is being recommended.

14. Miscellaneous

None.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, New York (100-134637) 5/27/66

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Bland
1 - Thompson
1 - RCPutnam

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReCGairtel 5/12/66 which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled [redacted] indicating that Scheer was an "activist" in the Students for a Democratic Society, visiting in Budapest, Hungary, en route to Vietnam, who desired to travel to the Soviet Union for a brief visit. On the basis of data furnished no identifiable reference for this individual could be located in Bufiles.

b6
b7C

Report of Special Agent Albert E. Faller, 5/11/66, at New York, captioned "Communist Infiltration of Students for a Democratic Society, IS - C," on page 80, contains the name [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, as being on the 11/65 "Worklist" of the New York Chapter at Large of the Students for a Democratic Society.

b6
b7C

New York should determine if [redacted] is identical with subject of reLHM. Chicago should recontact CG 5824-S* for additional identifying data regarding subject of reLHM. Submit results of investigation under appropriate caption.

2 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

REC-26 100-428091-5600

RCP:pah
(8)

6 MAY 27 1966

NOTE:

ReLHM contains insufficient identifying data regarding a person who wants to travel to the Soviet Union and Vietnam and he should be identified prior to disseminating LHM from Chicago.

MAILED 8
MAY 26 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 31 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Legat, Mexico City

5/24/66

Director, FBI (64-200-217)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Solomon

COMMUNIST PARTY - HAITI
IS - HAITI

Recently a highly sensitive source, whose information is classified "~~Top Secret~~" and cannot be set forth in any document for dissemination outside the Bureau, advised as follows:

The Parti d' Entente Populaire (PEP - Moscow-recognized Communist Party of Haiti) is utilizing the following two accommodation addresses in Mexico City for the transmission of written communications and documentary material.

Garcia Perez
Ave. Morelos 65
Mexico City, D. F.

Romulo Rozo
Calle Sacramento 521
Mexico City, D. F.

With regard to the latter address, refer to your file 105-5030, "Gerard Pierre-Charles, aka, IS - Haiti." You will note that Calle Sacramento 521, Mexico City, is listed in American Embassy records as the current residence address of Pierre-Charles, previously identified as exile coordinator of the PEP in Mexico.

It is desired that attempts be made through your established sources to develop additional data concerning these addresses. You should insure that any action taken will not jeopardize the highly sensitive source which provided this information.

Review of Bureau files based on the limited information known located no data identifiable with Garcia Perez or Romulo Rozo.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-200-217-246

100-428091

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)
1 - 105-148905 (Pierre-Charles)
(1) - 100-428091 (SOLO)

NOT RECORDED
128 MAY 25 1966

AHS:mar

56 JUN 1 (9) 1966

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Letter to Legat, Mexico City
Re: COMMUNIST PARTY - HAITI
64-200-217

NOTE:

Source is top level Communist Party informant CG 5824-S* who obtained the above information during attendance at 23rd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Moscow, in late March and early April, 1966.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2012

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

Date: May 25, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, after attending the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia, the fraternal delegations to this Congress from the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC) met and exchanged greetings and engaged in some general discussion.

Armando Hart Davalos, a member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, CPC, and head of the Cuban fraternal delegation, was spokesman for the CPC. Hart stated that the CPC desires to strengthen fraternal connections with the CPUSA. Hart added that the CPC sees great importance in the big movements developing in the United States among the working class, the Negro people, the intellectuals, the youth and other such groups.

REC-26 100-428091-5601

Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, CPUSA, who headed the CPUSA fraternal delegation, responded to Hart's remarks, and the essence of his comments was as follows:

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6 MAY 27 1966

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GROUP 1
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(SEE NOTE PAGE 4)

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

The CPUSA was glad to renew old acquaintances with CPC comrades. Winston stated that he was in prison at the time Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba announced his willingness to exchange a Cuban General for Winston's release from prison. This was the first time in history that an American socialist state could make such an announcement and offer to undertake such an act. But shortly after Premier Castro's humanitarian act, John F. Kennedy, then the President of the United States, signed the papers that set Winston free. Castro had tipped the scales and now there are two Americas.

The Vietnam war has been the point of departure for the CPUSA. The CPUSA and the people have joined together to fight against this war. The CPUSA is leading the movement to withdraw American troops from the Dominican Republic. The CPUSA is also trying to develop a movement to break the hostile politics and blockade against Cuba. At the same time, the CPUSA is working to develop trade with Cuba and the withdrawal of United States troops from Guantanamo. The CPUSA is seeking a policy of friendship between the peoples of the United States and Cuba.

Winston presented a pen to the CPC which was to be given to Castro to be used to sign the treaty to get the United States troops out of Cuba.

Hart was then provided with an invitation from the CPUSA to the CPC to send a fraternal delegation to the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA to be held in New York City in June, 1966. Hart stated that the CPC would try its best to send a delegation to the CPUSA Convention.

Hart stated that in developing policies in Cuba the CPC wants the CPUSA to always know that it keeps the American people in mind and that the opinions of the CPUSA on all matters are most carefully weighed.

Henry Winston stated that today in the United States there are many disagreements in the bourgeois camp. Vast numbers of people have lost their confidence in the present administration over the situation in the Vietnam war and this

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

is being clearly shown by the most recent polls. It could be a great help to the CPUSA in the United States in its fight to break the hostile attitudes on Cuba if Cuba could issue some appeal to the American people on the need for normal trade, diplomatic relations, and so forth with Cuba. The CPUSA desires the CPC's help on this matter.

Hart responded by stating that the CPC is very interested in those contradictions presently existing on United States problems, particularly as they are reflected by the polls and other events. At the Tri-Continental Congress held last January in Havana, Cuba, Fidel Castro instructed that the CPC always keep the American people in mind. What the CPC needs is an information center on the United States and the CPUSA can help with this. There are many things happening in the United States about which more information is needed. The things in which the CPC would have an interest would mainly concern political questions. The CPC will send the CPUSA the items in which it is interested and on which it desires more information.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

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1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security BY LIAISON
Defense Intelligence Agency

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union & other communist parties from 3/18-4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/12/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 23, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - DeLoach
1 - Mohr
1 - Callahan
(Attention: M. F. Row)
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Rozamus
1 - R. C. Putnam

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

(Solo is the code word used to refer to the liaison operation performed by our informants with other communist parties of the world.)

5 - Sullivan

PURPOSE:

To recommend that a $1,000 award be made to CG 5824-S* for having subjected himself to extraordinary risks in traveling to the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia on Solo Mission 20 in order to obtain vital intelligence data pertaining to the international communist movement. In addition, to recommend informant receive a personal letter of appreciation for his efforts as recommended by Special Agent in Charge, Chicago, in letter dated 5/17/66.

BACKGROUND:

On 3/18/66 CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 20 which took him to the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. He attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held 3/29 - 4/8/66 in Moscow, Russia. He participated in discussions with top Soviet leaders such as Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Politburo, and met individually with delegations from communist parties throughout the world. As a result of these high-level contacts, CG 5824-S* has supplied us with much sought-after data regarding the international communist movement. This has enabled us to disseminate to top Government officials intelligence data which is vital to the shaping of United States foreign policy.

Some of the more important items of intelligence obtained by CG 5824-S* on this Mission concerned the information that the leadership of the Soviet Union is now in the hands of Leonid Brezhnev and Mikhail Suslov, but their positions is being maintained by compromise in order to demonstrate

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alleged unanimity in the Politburo. Source studied highly confidential Soviet documents relating to Soviet aid to Vietnam and the split between the Soviets and the Communist Party of China. Source met with leaders from North Vietnam and obtained their views toward the war in Vietnam. His contacts with representatives of most of the other 90 communist parties present in Moscow developed a wealth of material on the status of the international communist movement. One item, regarding a proposed conference of intellectuals in North Vietnam furnished the White House, evoked a request to utilize this information in paraphrased form.

Solo Mission 20, as in all preceding missions, was an extremely arduous undertaking. CG 5824-S* was in ill health at the inception of the mission and returned to the United States in a state of exhaustion.

OBSERVATION:

The intelligence obtained by CG 5824-S* on Solo Mission 20 cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Although his activities in this operation place his life in jeopardy, his willingness to overcome the obstacles in order to accomplish this assignment certainly merits special recognition.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That CG 5824-S* receive a personal letter of appreciation as well as an award of $1,000.

(2) That attached letter be sent to Special Agent in Charge, Chicago, authorizing the payment of $1,000 to CG 5824-S* and instructing the Special Agent in Charge to make the presentation of the award along with the attached letter of appreciation. (After CG 5824-S* has had an opportunity to read the letter of appreciation, it will be returned to the Chicago Office and retained in the office safe.)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/20/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 5/20/66, there was received from the Soviets, via radio, the following ciphered-coded message, the plain text of which is as follows:

"To GUS HALL

"1. USSR Ministry of Higher Education is ready to receive LEE DLUGIN as research worker for three months. Her expenses in USSR will be paid by Ministry according to rates established for scientific exchange and she must pay her travel expenses to and from USSR. Advise her to inform our Embassy Washington on her departure date to USSR when she applies for visa.

(Re LEE DLUGIN above, see NY airtel 5/11/66, page 6, and NY airtel 4/21/66, pages 4-7. LEE DLUGIN's Bufile is 100-431091.)

"2. According to your request WILES will not be included into your quota. Desirable that you arrange with TIM BUCK that he gives us his advises on her trip to USSR together with him."

(Re WILES above, refers to KOHANNA WILES (Bufile 105-25100). See NY airtel 5/11/66, page 5.)

1-904 94D

REC-26 100-428091-5603

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

6 MAY 27 1966

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 APR 3

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

05016

Date: May 23, 1966

1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - RCPutnam

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

5-24-66 delivered ostrm

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - GHANA

The following was furnished by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past and is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, J. Woddis, a member of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, delivered a report on Ghana. Woddis had recently spent a number of months in Africa. The essence of his remarks was as follows:

In order to understand the events and happenings in Ghana, a background on the last 18 months in Africa is necessary. During this period "revolution" was advancing in a number of African states. Then the "imperialists" launched their counterattack with the November, 1964, coup in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville). This was followed by assassinations and attempted assassinations in Burundi, the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), and Kenya. This was followed by attempts to invade Uganda and by efforts to overthrow the Government of the Republic of the Sudan.

In view of these events the overthrow of the government of President Kwame Nkrumah was not surprising. While Nkrumah was close to Marxism and had good contacts with the Soviet Union, a majority of the Central Committee of the Convention People's Party of Ghana was "right wing" and opportunistic. Only 15 of the 120 members of the Central Committee were considered to be "left wing," although 13 of

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REC 38 100-428091-3684

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6 MAY 27 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

the 17 members of the Executive Committee were "of the left." The masses in Ghana were not organized and many people listed as members of the Convention People's Party were only members "on paper." Nkrumah's biggest mistake was his failure to organize a strong party. Nkrumah also suffered because of the "cult of the personality" since those responsible for building him up turned out to be his "chief enemies and assassins."

The fact that economic conditions in Ghana were bad also aided in the overthrow of Nkrumah's government. For example, the main product of Ghana is cocoa. From the time of independence until Nkrumah was deposed the price of cocoa dropped from 390 pounds (Ghana) to 90 pounds per ton. This happened while production of cocoa was increasing in Ghana and gave the government a greater burden.

Ghana, like Nigeria, has a larger bourgeois strata than many countries in Africa. This strata of society was composed of traders, land speculators, rich coconut farmers and the like. Nkrumah permitted this upper class to live in luxury while failing to organize the working class. Before Nkrumah was overthrown, Ghana could best be described as being on the road to becoming a noncapitalist state. It was not yet a socialist state.

The above sources also advised that in April, 1966, representatives of the Communist Party, USA, were furnished the following information by representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

Representatives of the Soviet Union contacted Kwame Nkrumah shortly after he was removed from his position as President of Ghana in late February, 1966. Nkrumah was offered all the aid he would need if he desired to take some action to oppose his removal. Nkrumah indicated his appreciation for this gesture on the part of the Soviet Union, but declined the offer of assistance at that time. However, Nkrumah suggested that the Soviet Union keep its diplomatic personnel in Ghana since this might make it possible for the Soviet Union to exert some influence on future events in Ghana.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which provided the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

[redacted] b6 b7C

TO C 5/24/66 CGSA

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. CG 5824-S* obtained data while on Solo Mission 20 to Soviet Union. Data extracted from CGairtels 5/11 & 16/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: May 25, 1966

1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The following was provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past and is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

The International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), is very desirous of having a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), come to the German Democratic Republic in the Fall of 1966 for the purpose of lecturing to SUPG activists, state officials and mass organizations. In making this request the SUPG offered to pay all expenses of travel and all expenses incurred during the CPUSA lecturer's stay in the German Democratic Republic. In furtherance of the desire to have a CPUSA lecturer come to the German Democratic Republic, the International Department, Central Committee, SUPG, prepared and delivered an official letter on this matter to a representative of the CPUSA in April, 1966. The text of this letter was as follows:

REC-38 100-428091-5605

6 MAY 27 1966

"Socialist Unity Party of Germany
Central Committee

"Central Committee House on Marx-Engels Square, 102
Berlin, Telephone: 2026

"Department: International Liaison

"To the Communist Party of the United States of America

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

"Berlin, March 31, 1966

"Dear Comrades:

"We take the liberty of extending an invitation for one of the comrades of your Party to come to the German Democratic Republic as a lecturer.

"The proposed period of time is from August 8 through August 18, 1966.

"The comrades and active population of the German Democratic Republic experience a very great need for direct information concerning the problems encountered by brother Parties in their struggles. Therefore, we would be very glad to have a comrade from your Party hold a series of lectures in the German Democratic Republic concerning the following subject:

> "'The sharpening of the contradictions of United States imperialism and their effects on the situation of the American people. The American labor movement and the struggle of the Communist Party to secure their political rights.'

"The lectures will be attended by Party activists, functionaries of the mass organizations and officials of the State apparatus. They will also be held in Party schools.

"We ask you to advise us promptly whether it will be possible for you to accept our invitation.

"With Socialist regards,"

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

BY LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

[redacted] - b6 b7C

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/13/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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100-428091

May 26, 1966

1 - R. C. Putnam

THE HOLIDEERS

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The following information has been supplied by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past.

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The Holideers is a name adopted by a group of individuals who are or were members of the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Canada. The group was formed several years ago as a hunting and fishing club. It is a social organization. No information is available to indicate that these individuals are operating as a specific group involved in international finances and investments for the communist movement and functioning under the title of the Holideers. There is no information to indicate that this group has met in the recent past.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

REC-35 100-428091-5606

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NOTE:

Prepared at the oral request of [redacted] Liaison Officer. [redacted] is aware of identities of these individuals.

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of data reported could reasonably result in the identification of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. (100-428091-2856)

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Delivered to Washington representative of [redacted] on 5/26/66.

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DATE 03-01-2012

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(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - RCPutnam

Date: May 25, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: 19TH CONGRESS OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY

(Solo)

The following was provided by sources which have supplied reliable information in the past and is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

The 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay (CPU) is scheduled to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, June 29 through July 3, 1966. The CPU has issued invitations to various communist parties to send fraternal delegations to this Congress. Among the parties which received such invitations is the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA).

As of early May, 1966, the CPUSA was seriously considering sending a delegation to the 19th Congress of the CPU which would be headed by Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA.

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reasonably result in the identification of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. Source received information while attending the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow 3/29-4/8/66 and in conversation with Gus Hall in early May, 1966. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/12/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: May 25, 1966

1 - Bland
1 - Liaison
1 - RCPutnam

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: [redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

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The following was provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past and is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, [redacted] Hyman Lumer, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, and editor of its monthly theoretical organ, "Political Affairs," was residing in Berlin, German Democratic Republic. [redacted] lives in a new one-room bachelor apartment located on the Unter den Linden, a block or two from the Brandenburg Gate. This apartment was furnished him by the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany. [redacted] is enrolled as a student in the Brecht School of Drama in East Berlin.

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While [redacted] is considered a genius and has mastered the German language during a short residence, he is very demanding and no matter how much is provided for him, it is not enough. He constantly demands items of food and drink which are in short supply in East Germany.

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REC-18 100-428091-5608

The source also advised that, although [redacted] planned to remain at the Brecht School for three or four years, he will leave after a period of one-and-one-half to two years.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

BY LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 to the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/12/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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DATE OF ORIG. DOC.

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(IS) 100-428091 BY LIAISON

Date: May 25, 1966

1 - Branigan
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"

5-26-66 delivered by Solo

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

The "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement which headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, desires again to devote, as had been done last year, a major portion of one of its forthcoming issues to articles dealing with problems and conditions in the United States. The edition of the "World Marxist Review" for which they desire such articles be prepared is the September, 1966, issue. The "World Marxist Review" requests that Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), representatives prepare such articles. The topics on which articles are desired by the "World Marxist Review," together with suggested author, if any, are as follows:

The Peace Movement in the United States	Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA
War and the United States Economy	Hyman Lumer, Editor, "Political Affairs," theoretical organ of the CPUSA
The Upsurge of United States Youth	

MAILED 7 MAY 26 1966 COMM-FBI

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REC-18 100-428091-5609

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

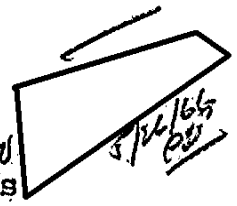
Present Stage of Development in the Civil Rights Struggle in the United States

Ideological Trends in the United States — Herbert Aptheker, National Committee member, CPUSA

New Developments in Labor Unions in the United States

1 - Director — BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans



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1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union, 3/18/66 - 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/16/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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(IS) 100-428091 BY LIAISON

Date: May 23, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY OF VIETNAM

The following information furnished by a source which has supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

On March 30, 1966, Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Working People's Party of Vietnam, speaking as a fraternal delegate, addressed the delegates to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia. The full text of Le Duan's speech is attached hereto.

At the conclusion of Le Duan's speech, N. M. Savinov, an electric welder from the 23rd CPSU Congress Metalworks, Leningrad, Russia, and a delegate to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, presented to Le Duan a scarlet banner embroidered in gold with a profile of V. I. Lenin and the inscription: "To the Delegation of the Working People's Party of Vietnam From the Working People of the Hero City of Leningrad." The text of Le Duan's reply to this gesture is appended at the end of the full text of his speech, which is attached hereto.

Enclosure

1 - Director BY LIAISON (Enclosure)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security (Enclosure) BY LIAISON
Defense Intelligence Agency

~~SECRET~~

NJM:pah
(8)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 MAY 24 1966

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on the 20th Solo Mission in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/10/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

Page 1 refers to Le Duan while the text of the speech refers to Le Zuan. This is because the speaker's name is corrently written in English as Le Duan and in Vietnamese as Le Zuan.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Shirley Graham Du Bois, London, England."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished on 4/26/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-11 100-428091-5611

ST-109

6 MAY 31 1966

AGENCY STATE, CIA
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6/7/66
HOW FORW. DS
BY WGS/bcm

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 10 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
~~FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE~~
DATE 03-02-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 26, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, LONDON, ENGLAND

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

Mrs. As of March, 1966, Shirley Graham Du Bois, the widow of W. E. B. Du Bois, the Negro educator who joined the Communist Party at the age of ninety and went to Ghana for residence, had taken up residence in London, England, following the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah as President of Ghana. Du Bois was at this time living in near seclusion and was under the impression she was constantly being spied upon. She was refusing contact, especially with Americans. However, in late March, 1966, she did allow Fern Winston, wife of Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, and Esther Jackson, wife of James Jackson, a member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, USA, to visit her for a brief period of time while these two individuals were stopping over in London en route to Moscow, USSR.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
~~excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-428091-5611

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
~~IS~~ - C

Re Chicago airtel to the Bureau enclosing a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "OPINIONS REGARDING POSITION IN WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT OF GUS HALL, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA."

Referenced LHM contained information that TIMUR TIMOFEEV, Deputy Director of the Institute for World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences, had prepared an article for publication in "Kommunist," the official theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union. This article was, according to TIMOFEEV, based to a large extent on two unsigned editorials appearing in the January and February, 1966 issues of "Political Affairs," the theoretical journal of the CP, USA.

Enclosed herewith are four copies for the Bureau, and one copy for New York, of a translation of an article by TIMOFEEV entitled "The Working Class of the Capitalist Countries in the World Revolutionary Process," which appeared on Pages 92-103, Issue Number 5, 1966, of "Kommunist." This translation appeared in Volume XXII,

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes
(5)

REC-79 100-428091-5612

6 MAY 31 1966

ST-109

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 6 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

No. 42 (480), Friday, 5/13/66, of "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. This translation was furnished by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 5/19/66. It is being furnished to complete the information appearing in the above LHM.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 12 7-6

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/11/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 5/10/66, pursuant to previously made arrangements with Soviet contact, NIKOLAI TALANOV, NY 694-S* transmitted to the Soviets, via a drop, a roll of microfilm containing several messages, one of which was in cipher-code and the others in plain code. The plain texts of the aforementioned messages are as follows:

"CCCPSU

"Can you please give us the name or names of those whom you will send as delegates to our CPUSA Convention, to be held in June. Would appreciate an immediate reply.

"Gus Hall"

"Correction: Sentence should read FRATERNAL DELEGATES OR FRATERNAL DELEGATE.

"Also: We have received word from other Socialist countries that they will send delegates to our CPUSA Convention.

"Gus Hall"

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1-NY 105-14391-Sub C (NIKOLAI N. TALANOV) (341)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC 12 100-428091-5613

WCM:eac
(8)

6 MAY 31 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5 JUN 9 1966

NY 100-134637

"CCCPSU
"Central Committee - Komsomol

"The following two comrades have been officially chosen to be delegates to the Komsomol Conference to be held on May 17th. 1966:

"Robert Heisler (Bufile 100-440371) will get his passport in the next day or hours. It is important to notify you in advance that these two comrades must be back in New York in time for the New York Youth Convention, which will be held July 11 to 12, and that preparatory meetings start on July 2nd. This must be noted most seriously.

"Our same young lady comrade will be at your Washington, D.C. Embassy to obtain his visa on Wednesday or Thursday. Please notify them. b6 b7C

"Gus Hall"

"[redacted]ng lady" in above paragraph refers to [redacted] Bufile 100-439634.

Re Komsomol Conference, see NY airtel 4/18/66, page 2.

"ROBERT HEISLER B. APPROX. 1946

"Attended Music and Art High School. 20 years old.

"Organized school peace group, city-wide high school peace council and high school left-progressive discussion group.

"Joined the Party as a junior in High School at 16-1/2 yrs. Became High School coordinator for 'Advance', progressive youth organization.

"Attended C.C.N.Y. and served as President of college DuBois Club for one year. First city-wide coordinator of New York DuBois Clubs--coordinated initial organization of first 5 New York DuBois Club chapters--At that time member of National Coordinating Committee of the DuBois Clubs. Helped form National Coordinating Committee to

"End the War in Vietnam.

"Arrested in Civil Rights 1964 World's Fair demonstration.

"Presently youth director in New York, Communist Party; public spokesman. Member of the National youth Commission and Executive.

"Has completed two years of college.

"RASHEED STOREY (Bufile 100-435494)

"31 years of age, married, 2 children. Born of working class family, majority of them involved in working class movement and Party, in Philadelphia. High school graduate. Worked as serviceman in appliance field. Active in progressive youth movement.

"Was until last year in youth work; chairman of N.Y. State Youth Commission and member of National Youth Commission.

"Currently in N.Y. State Party leadership; chairman of State Negro Commission and member of National Negro Commission. Responsible for work in Negro community. Especially involved in a project in the Harlem ghetto with unemployed youth, many of them school dropouts. This is a multi-issue organization of struggle in the ghetto.

"Attended N.Y. youth school (Party).

"Member of N.Y. State Board and State Committee.

"Approximately 4-5 years in the Party.

[redacted] (Bufile 100-436467 - [redacted] -
[redacted]"

"CCCPSU
"Central Committee - Komsomol

"Robert Heisler, a delegate to Komsomol Conference

b6
b7C

"will arrive in Moscow on May 16, from London BE #910."

"CCCPSU for Central Committee - Komsomol

"ROBERT HEISLER, delegate to Komsomol Conference will leave from New York on Airlines BOAC Flight number 506 at 10 p.m. on May 15th. Arriving in London 9:40 a.m. May 16th. and will then depart from London on airline BE number 910 and arrive in destination airport 4:30 P.M. - Please meet him upon arrival."

"CCCPSU

"Thank you for letting us know when Henry Winston will arrive in New York City.

"Gus Hall"

LTR being sent NY as Joan in RE-B

"CCCPSU

"RE: Comrades Abe Isserman (Bufile 100-37423) and his wife Joan Isserman (Bufile 100-403815). Both are members of CPUSA. Abe Isserman and his wife Joan Isserman will arrive in Moscow on June 2nd and will stay at the National Hotel. They will be accompanied by Joan's parents (Samuel Stampleman and Fannie Stampleman of Miami, Florida, Bufile 100-341109) --- All are paying for this trip as tourists. Their schedule on this trip will be Moscow to Vilnius June 10th. Return to Moscow, visit Leningrad, and leave the USSR on June 16th.

"I would like to add this in reference to Abe Isserman, he was one of the first defenders (as attorney) of the Smith Act victims---for doing this he was victimized and was disbarred from his profession as an attorney, and the result was that he had to seek other means of a livelihood. He requested that he would definitely like to learn about Soviet laws and courts and to talk with and interview Soviet attorneys and visit a Soviet Court in action. I respectfully request that this be granted to him while in the USSR. ALSO, in addition I would like to call to

"your attention that while he is interested in legal and court procedures, he is NOW involved in planning of housing units to fit in with whole community needs. Also he has special interest in housing for the aged. If he could study planning in this field we, our Party, and I would be most grateful.

"Gus Hall"

"ALSO re: his wife, Joan Isserman, she requests permission to stay in the USSR longer, for the purpose of improving her knowledge of the Russian language. Joan Isserman worked with the Editorial Board of DIALOGUE for the past two (2) years. She has a fair knowledge of the Russian language and would now study it more intensely in the USSR, paying for a tutor or instructor--she will pay for all this with her own money but not at the tourist rate of exchange---a lower rate would meet with her needs. It may also be noted that Joan is a former successful actress. If you are in a position to grant these requests to her it will also be greatly appreciated.

"As you note, both are paying their own travelling and other expenses and therefore are not on CPUSA's quota of guests for 1966. Whatever help you can be to these devoted comrades will be appreciated by all who work with them here.

"Gus Hall"

"CCCPSU

"Kohanna Wiles (Bufile 105-25100), a comrade of CPUSA and a member of good standing in the New York Party, is related to our beloved Tim Buck of Canada, and in last two years has devoted hundreds of extra hours of work in typing for Tim Buck his autobiography, which he is now working on. Comrade Tim Buck has requested that permission be given to Kohanna Wiles to accompany him on his travels to USSR. In doing so she would pay her own fares to USSR and return. This permission is granted, that she

"accompany Comrade Tim Buck in this travel and, of course, with the understanding that she pay her own fares from her home and return. While we are most happy in granting such a request to Comrade Buck, she, in no way, is to be included in our quota of CPUSA guests for this year of 1966 (this point we emphasize)----Please notify your Embassies in Washington, D.C. and Canada to have a visa for Kohanna Wiles.

"CG 5824-S*"

"Can you expedite reply regarding Lee Dlugin's request. (Lee Dlugin Bufile 100-431091)

"Can you help to find Rasheed Storey's sister, who is in one of your health clinics."

Re LEE DLUGIN above, see NY airtel 4/21/66, page 4-7.

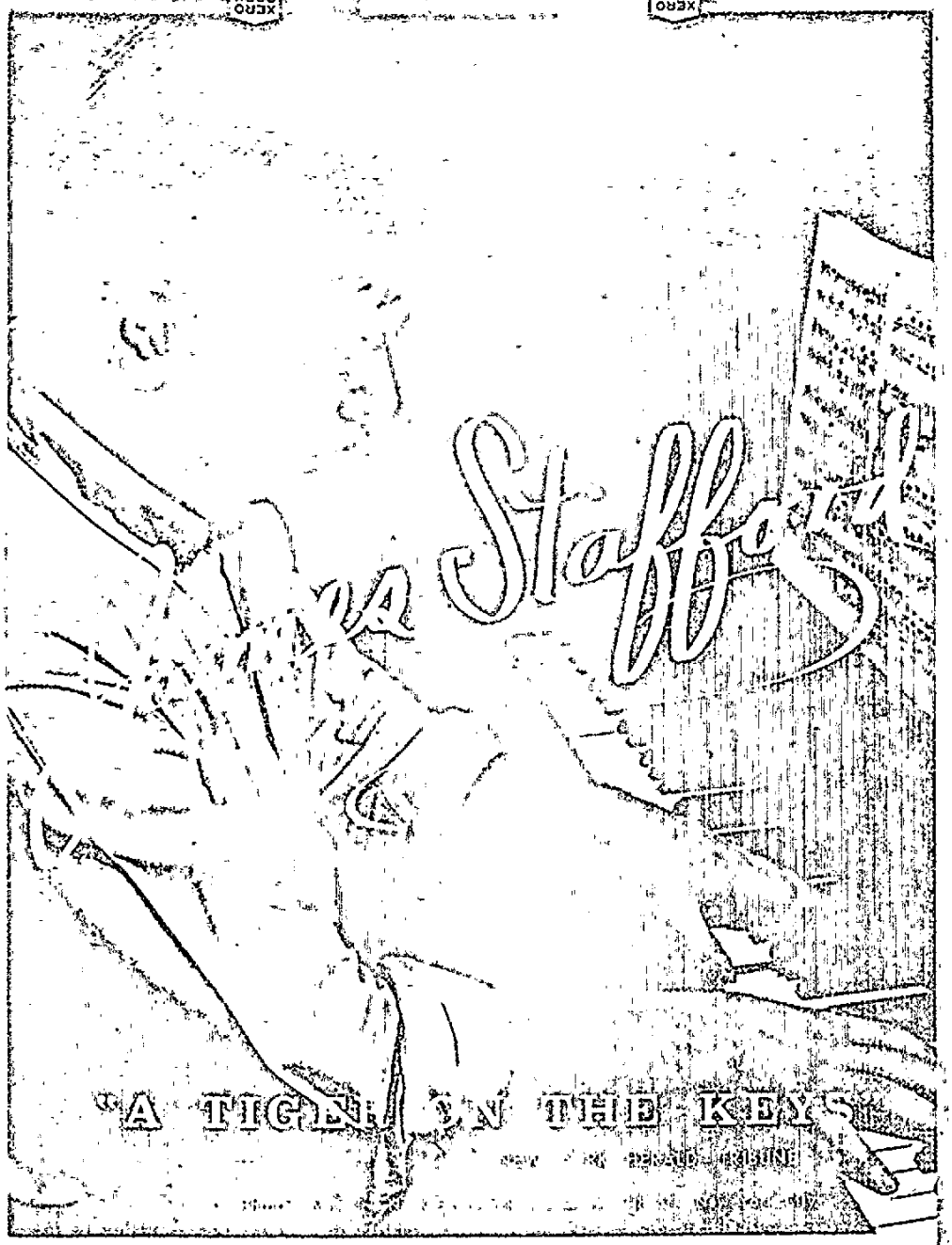
"CCCPSU

"I wish to call your attention to JAMES STAFFORD, (Bufile 100-442044), PIANIST, who will soon go to Moscow to compete in the TCHAIKOVSKY WORLD MUSIC COMPETITION. In confidence, we can tell you that James is an ardent member of our Party and his entire energy is put into his music to better himself for whatever help he can give to our Party and to the working class movement---This too can be said of his wife who is of Peruvian birth. Often he will give a concert to earn monies which he gives to our movement--this he does despite his economic limitations. He is a symbol of dedication and devotion to the working class and the struggle for peace. I call this to your attention so that perhaps you can study him further as a musician and if he has a promising future, perhaps your teachers and artists can help him. I do not know what his future commitments are after this competition, but should you note that he has the talent we think he has, you could help in every way to develop a great artist in

"the USA, set an example in the world of music, and create a People's Artist, though it be in a country such as ours. I would be very much interested to know how talented he really is, and his potential. It is seldom that young artists such as he come into our midst, showing such devotion and love for our movement, our people, and our working class. Please let me know. He was brought into our Party by Clara and Jesus Colon (who are now in your country); they raised him politically and became his political sponsors for entry into our Party.

"Gus Hall"

"The following are some descriptions of him in the world of music.



CARNEGIE RECITAL HALL

Sunday Evening, January 16 at 8:30 P.M.

Tickets: Orchestra $2.50; Balcony $3.00
On sale at Carnegie Hall box office two weeks before recital
Send mail orders to: JAMES STAFFORD RECITAL
535 West 110th St., Apt. 10-C • New York, N.Y. 10025

"CCCPSU

"We are preparing a delegation of CPUSA Comrades to visit USSR in the month of August. These will consist of some National Committee members, workers etc. In all they may number about 10. Such Comrades as Archie Brown (Bufile 100-3282) and Joe Brandt (Bufile 100-9473) will go from the GDR after they have attended a meeting of the International Spanish Brigade (Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion) which will be held in the week of July 15th, in E. Berlin. Perhaps it would be good if your veterans' institutions would invite them while they are there. The rest of our delegation will leave from the USA -- we may consider sending them either in two groups or one. This we will decide, depending upon who can leave, and for how long. We thought it would be better to let you know in advance.

"CG 5824-S* - Gus Hall"

"I have been looking for a portable set such as listed below:

"Portable communications receiver to accompany reception of overseas shortwave CW broadcasts--(1) High sensitivity requiring a dual conversion receiver-(2) An internal BFO and band spread -(3) Battery, AC-AC operated receiver.

"So far have located only the German (West) models. Was unable to find any Japanese models of the above qualifications.

"GRUNDIG-Satellite, Model 5000, Transistorized, AM-FM, bandspread 1.6 - 30 MC with BFO (Beat Frequency Occillation) kit. Total cost $179.95.

"Braun-Transistorized, AM-FM, Bandspread 1.6 - 30 MC, built in BFO, costs $500.00. Both models are powered by "D" cell batteries.

"Will continue to look for other models, namely, the Japanese. Could you help by letting me know the name of the company that manufactures these.

"Jack Brooks"

Re above, see NY airtel 4/21/66, page 12, paragraph one.

"Sister Millie is next."

Above refers to next drop operation.

"Re radio reception here. Current frequencies now are far superior to the previous ones. Radio reception in these instances has been good this last week. The high noise level has definitely decreased.

"Jack Brooks"

Re above, see NY airtels of 4/28/66 and 4/29/66.

Information herein concerning the STAMPLEMANs who are residing in Miami, Florida, is being handled by separate communication with a request to handle in accordance with Bureau instructions regarding foreign travel of security subjects.

Information herein concerning ARCHIE BROWN will be furnished to the San Francisco Office for similar handling.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(Att: FBI Laboratory)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

5 - Shelbat

On 5/24/66, there was received from the Soviets, via radio, the following ciphered-coded message, the plain text of which is as follows:

"Radio time in June will be on Tuesdays 1305 (GMT), on Thursdays 1325 (GMT). Frequencies on Tuesdays 12442, 13518, 14391. On Thursdays 12534, 13613, 14487."

1 - 964 9+D

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1- FBI, Laboratory)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)(AM RM)

REC 12 100-428041-5614

WCM:msb
(8)

ST-109

6 MAY 31 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 2 1966

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comment on Walk-Out of Observer Delegation of National Liberation Front of Algeria from XXIII Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* 4/26/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

1-90492D with Encl.
3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-18 100-428091-5615

ST-108

6 MAY 31 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 25, 1966

~~SECRET~~

COMMENT ON WALK-OUT OF OBSERVER DELEGATION OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF ALGERIA FROM XXIII CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

In April, 1966, a representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in discussing the walk-out by the observer delegation of the National Liberation Front of Algeria (NLFA) during the second day of the XXIII Congress, CPSU, held in Moscow, USSR, March 29 through April 8, 1966, remarked that this action had violated an earlier understanding that they had reached with President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. The CPSU representative stated that when they invited the NLFA to send observers to their Congress, they had informed Boumedienne that representatives of the left faction in Algeria, referring to the outlawed CP of Algeria, had also been invited to send a fraternal delegation and would be present. Boumedienne knew of this and accepted it. Cherif Belkacem, who headed the observer delegation from the NLFA, knew of this arrangement and by walking out violated Boumedienne's specific instructions to him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group 1
~~excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-428091-5615

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following captioned informant's statements:

1) "International Publishers, New York, New York"

2) [redacted] Mexico City "Mexico" b6 b7C

3) "Request for Invitation of Joseph North, Editor, 'Dialog,' to Soviet Writers' Congress" Russia N.Y. Joe North

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statements was orally furnished 4/25-28/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statements, where pertinent, is being disseminated by separate communication to interested offices.

1-904 9-6 CLOSURE 3 mds REC-18 100-428091-5616

(3) Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 3)(RM)(Info)
2-Chicago
(1 - A)134-46 Sub B-95) ST-108

6 MAY 31

RWH:MDW
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 10 1966

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

When HENRY WINSTON, a Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), arrived in Moscow, USSR, to attend the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), which opened March 29, 1966, he brought with him a document which had been drawn up by JAMES ALLEN of International Publishers, New York City. This document had been drawn up in order that the contents could be taken up and discussed with representatives of Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (MK), a Soviet organization dealing with the import and export of books and printed material. The text of the document prepared by ALLEN is set forth below:

> As for IP, it reports its sales up by one-third in 1965 over 1964, and its rate of growth continues at same pace into 1966. Its main problem still is to increase its income so that it can take even greater advantage of new opportunities, and expand at an even faster pace. Supplementary incomes are therefore of even greater importance. With this in mind, the interested institutions should be encouraged to:
>
> 1. Pay royalties in full, as soon as they are due. This applies particularly to Progress Publishers, which translates and publishes IP books. It is necessary to confirm definitively again that all royalties should be paid direct to IP, with a designation of the author and book for which payment is made. Allocation of such payments is determined by agreement here. None should be paid direct to IP authors, even if they visit. As far as we know, Progress owes royalties for History of the Labor Movement, Vol. III, for Labor Fact Book 17; and there may be other titles published by them for which they should make payment.
>
> 2. MK purchases of IP books have been helpful, and it is hoped that this will continue at least at the same level as before.
>
> 3. With reference to the 100th Anniversary of the publication of Capital in 1967, the following proposals are made:

- 1 -</100-27011-5616>

ENCLOSURE

(a) that the 3-volume edition be printed for IP in plenty of time for the Anniversary, which means now. It may be possible to arrange a simultaneous edition for London.

(b) that the new edition of A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy by Marx be published in plenty of time for the Anniversary, and that an edition be printed for IP.

(c) We would like to be kept informed of any other plans of publication for the Anniversary.

4. With reference to the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution, IP is preparing a special volume showing the immediate impact of the Revolution in the United States.

5. In addition to the above, it is now becoming possible to consider the import of sheets or books printed for IP by Progress, of classical works. The following are initially proposed for immediate consideration:

The 3-vol. set of Lenin's SELECTED WORKS
The 2-vol. set of Marx & Engels, SELECTED WORKS
The 2-vol. THEORIES OF SURPLUS VALUE

Regarding details for all the above proposed books, IP will communicate directly to MK. But the matter should be settled in principle as soon as possible.

In late March, 1966, the above document was discussed with IGOR MIKHAILOV, Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and he agreed to take the matters that were referred to in this document up with representatives of MK.

Subsequently, in early April, 1966, MIKHAILOV advised that he had been in contact with representatives of MK. They stated there would be no problems regarding the matters raised by ALLEN and that everything ALLEN had suggested or recommended was under consideration. He also advised that MK had told him that there was no money due for royalties to International Publishers at this time. Specifically, in regard to certain

publications referred to by ALLEN in this document, MK representatives advised as follows:

The 3-volume set of "Lenin's Selected Works" is in preparation and this will be ready by 1966 or 1967.

The 2-volume set of "Marx and Engels' Selected Works" is now ready and they are holding 2,000 sets for sale to International Publishers.

In regard to a new edition of "A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy" by MARX, they noted that no plans had yet been set for its publication.

In regard to the 3-volume edition of "Capital," two of these volumes are now ready or will be ready in 1966 and the last will be ready in 1967.

[redacted] MEXICO CITY

GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), several months ago noted that he had heard that [redacted] BEATRICE SISKIND JOHNSON, current correspondent for "The Worker" in Havana, Cuba, who was going to school in Mexico City, was contemplating marriage. The CP, USA has been sending a certain portion of the money normally due BEATRICE JOHNSON to [redacted] in Mexico which the latter was utilizing for living expenses. HALL was upset over the possible marriage of [redacted] and remarked, "I won't take care of any Mexican." He requested at the time that efforts be made to determine whom [redacted] intended to marry in Mexico City. b6 b7C

During April, 1966, ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO, First Secretary, Central Committee, CP of Mexico, was in Moscow, USSR, to attend the XXIII Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. The matter of [redacted] was discussed with him. At this time VERDUGO agreed to look up [redacted] and find out the identity of the person whom she intended to marry. He would advise the CP, USA of his findings. b6 b7C

100-428011 -

REQUEST FOR INVITATION OF JOSEPH NORTH, EDITOR, "DIALOG," TO SOVIET WRITERS' CONGRESS

In March, 1966, HENRY WINSTON, a Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), brought with him to Moscow, USSR, a letter which had been prepared by JOE NORTH, Editor, "Dialog," New York City. The text of this letter is set forth below:

American Dialog has rapidly become an important force on the literary scene here, and abroad. Increasingly prominent writers, artists, of America, and the world generally, appear in its pages. Its main thrust is toward the young, the college youth, as well as the literary community. University professors, too, read the magazine, and write for it.

They come from all points of the political compass, but agree on the need for peace, and hence, good relations with the USSR. Joseph North, editor and founder of Dialog, has just been elected a member of P.E.N., the world writers' association, the first publicly known Marxist to be so honored. This attests to the significance Dialog is regarded on the national scene.

Needless to say, as in politics generally, the relations with the Soviet scene is important--in this case with Soviet writers. The enemies of improved US-USSR relations are out to torpedo matters.

It would be helpful to clarity in the American cultural world if Dialog carried more first-hand material from the Soviet literary world. The interview with Alexei Surkov in Dialog's pages received widespread attention here. It would be desirable if Joseph North, Dialog's editor, were invited to attend the forthcoming writers' Congress. Norman Cousins, editor of Saturday Review, and others similar, often present first-hand observations on Soviet literary matters--from their, the Saturday Review's, viewpoint. It is important that American Dialog's editor present developments in the USSR from the point of view of his magazine.

 100-428091-5616

After his arrival in Moscow, WINSTON turned this letter over to another representative of the CP, USA who, in turn, discussed it with a representative of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union. Following the discussion with this representative of the CP of the Soviet Union, the latter agreed to take the matter up with the proper authorities in the Soviet Union.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY JANOS KADAR, FIRST SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of KADAR's speech was received by CG 5824-S* at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM the following is noted. KADAR addressed the Congress on 3/31/66. On Page 7, Columns 5-8, of the 4/1/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, there appears the text of KADAR's speech in the Russian language. However, although excerpts from KADAR's speech may have appeared in the public press in the English

100-428091-5617

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM) REC-18
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 6 1966

language, we have not seen a full translation of his remarks either in the press or in "The Daily Review," issued by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S* advised on 5/19/66 that the translation herein enclosed was prepared in limited numbers, and it is the only copy received by the CP, USA. In view of this fact, we believe the enclosed LHM should bear a classification of not less than "Confidential," but recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final disposition of this matter is being left to the Bureau's discretion.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
May 25, 1966

SPEECH BY JANOS KADAR, FIRST SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

On March 31, 1966, Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, speaking as the leader of the HSWP fraternal delegation, addressed the assembled delegates to the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow, USSR. The official English translation by the CPSU of the full text of Kadar's speech is attached hereto.

Hungary

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

100-428091-5617

ENCLOSURE

Speech by Comrade Janos Kadar,
First Secretary,
Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

Esteemed delegates,

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party our delegation heartily greets the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We convey to the Congress and to the great Soviet people, the builder of communism, warm fraternal greetings and sincere, good wishes of the Hungarian people who are building socialism.

Comrades, less than 50 years have passed since the Russian proletarians, sons and daughters of the oppressed peoples of the tsarist empire, following the call of Lenin, of the Bolsheviks, rose up and took power into their hands in 1917. They set out to build a new world, socialist society, in a ruined country, on a tormented and blood-drenched soil. During this period the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Party, have put an end to the remnants of the old world and created a powerful economy and a flourishing culture almost from scratch. Today the Soviet Union, having outstripped the developed capitalist countries, is leading in rocketry, space exploration, electronics and also in many other spheres of science and constructive labour.

The Soviet people, blazing a trail for mankind and surmounting unexampled difficulties, are marching ahead to the set goals, are building communist society. The Soviet

100-428091 — 5617
ENCLOSURE

Union's signal successes have deservedly won great recognition of all progressive mankind. The 20th and 22nd Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were landmarks on this historical road. The present, 23rd Congress, which we wish great success in its work, will undoubtedly also initiate and inspire a new advance.

Comrades, the Congress is meeting in a complicated international situation. Historically, capitalism is outliving its age, while the might of the world socialist system, the liberation struggle of the peoples, the influence of the Communist Parties and progressive movements in the world are mounting. At the same time the international situation is growing more acute because the imperialist, sensing their doom, are stepping up their aggressive actions. This above all applies to US imperialism which has committed, and continues to commit acts of aggression against the South Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In this situation it is necessary to be vigilant, to strive for unity of the anti-imperialist forces and effectively help Vietnam and the other peoples subjected to aggression.

In view of all this, the Hungarian People's Republic, on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements, is steadily consolidating unity and co-operation first of all with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries. We call for raising the efficiency of international organisations which play a paramount part in defending socialism and peace--the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

We denounce American aggression against the Vietnamese people, demand its discontinuation and render aid to our Vietnamese brothers who are fighting the aggressors and other peoples who are waging a struggle against imperialism. We hold that the imperialists will suffer defeat, that a world war can be prevented because the combined might of the great Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the world progressive movements is invincible.

As for the state relations between the socialist and the capitalist countries we, giving support to the revolutionary forces fighting against imperialism, attach great importance to the policy of peaceful coexistence on the basis of respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and observance of principles of mutual benefit, and invariably pursue it.

Today the striving of the socialist countries, of the world communist movement for unity is hampered by the splitters, which complicates the international situation, impedes the progress of socialism and plays into the hands of imperialism. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is waging a struggle against pseudo-left adventurism, nationalism, anti-Soviet tendencies, revisionism and all other harmful trends, confident that the idea of unity shall triumph.

There is complete unity on questions of principle and of policy between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and we gladly

avail ourselves of the opportunity to declare it once again here, at the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. Taking advantage of the fact that representatives of the world communist movement from all continents are present in this hall, we greet them in the comradely way on behalf of the Hungarian Communists. We have waged, and will continue to wage, our struggle, convinced that life has confirmed the correctness of the world communist movement's general strategic line, elaborated by the Moscow Meetings of the fraternal parties in 1957 and 1960, and that this line will in future too serve as an effective instrument of the revolutionary forces the world over. We express our conviction that if, on this basis, we steadfastly work for our international unity, our efforts will be successful and thereby we will best of all serve the cause of socialism, national independence and peace.

Dear comrades, the Soviet Union has rendered the Hungarian people international aid, liberating them from the nazis and extricating them from the war unleashed by the hitlerites, helping them to suppress the counter-revolutionary rebellion and assisting in their peaceful constructive work. The help rendered by the Soviet people has not been in vain. True, at present, we still have unsolved problems and not a few of them, but what is most important is that people's rule in Hungary is firm, our economy and culture are making headway, and we are successfully working to complete the building of socialist society.

The home policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is aimed at protecting and strengthening people's rule and developing socialist democracy. We are invariably striving to unite all the progressive forces, ready to accept socialism as the cause and the aim of the whole nation.

The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic are now bound by deep friendship, co-operation and good relations based on the community of ideas and aims. These relations do not depend on the weather, are not of a seasonal nature, but are firm, ever-lasting, historically shaped relations. Our Parties, our countries, the Soviet and Hungarian peoples will continue to march together along the road of Marx, Engels and Lenin, along the road of socialism and communism to final victory.

Esteemed delegates, dear comrades, these days the attention of world opinion, both friends and foes, is focussed on Moscow, the Kremlin, the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. All who fight for a just cause, the oppressed and subjected to aggression, all who take to heart the cause of peace look with hope and expectation to the Congress, and this is only natural. We can also understand that the enemies of communism look at the Soviet Union with hatred. On the other hand, strange as it is, today there are also those who, while calling themselves "genuine" Marxists-Leninists at the same time seek to fan anti-Soviet sentiments. Hungarian Communists are of the opinion that a principled, comradely attitude to the Soviet Union has always been, and

remains, a touchstone of internationalism. Anti-Soviet communism has never existed, does not exist and will never exist.

This is what our delegation thinks when it declares that the Hungarian Communists fully and unqualifyingly side with the Soviet comrades. We have heard the report of the Central Committee made by Comrade Brezhnev. Our delegation agrees with the political line expressed in it and the tasks it sets. We wish our fraternal party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people every success in carrying out the decisions of the Congress, in fulfilling the Five-Year Plan.

Long live the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and their Leninist Communist Party!

Long live Hungarian-Soviet friendship, and may it steadily grow stronger!

Long live proletarian internationalism, the unity of the Communist and Workers' Parties!

Long live communism and peace!

Выступление Я.Кадара
на английском языке

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2012

~~TOP SECRET~~

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: May 25, 1966

1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF DENMARK

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

Ib. Noerlund, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Denmark, attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, March 29 through April 8, 1966, as a fraternal delegate from his Party. Sometime prior to this Congress, Noerlund had traveled to South Vietnam where he had spent some time visiting with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF) of South Vietnam. While in Vietnam he contracted some rare jungle disease which required his hospitalization while in Vietnam and the Soviet Union. At the time of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU Noerlund still had not fully recovered and was a very sick man. In view of his illness, Noerlund planned to remain after the Congress for additional medical treatment in the Soviet Union.

Because of the problems he had encountered during his own visit with the NLF of South Vietnam and because of the hardships which a foreigner must face in Vietnam, Noerlund was advising people whom he met not to travel to Vietnam.

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REC-18 100-428091-56180
6 MAY 31 1966

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/16/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2012

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

Date: May 25, 1966

To: Director
Central Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: SUDANESE UNION PARTY (MALI REPUBLIC)

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

Following the conclusion of the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia, the fraternal delegations from the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and the Sudanese Union Party (Mali Republic) (SUPMR) held a brief meeting. The spokesmen for their respective Parties were Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman of the CPUSA, and Madeira Keita, a member of the National Politburo, SUPMR. As the meeting opened, Henry Winston extended an invitation to Keita and his Party to send a fraternal delegation and/or greetings to the forthcoming 18th National Convention of the CPUSA scheduled for June, 1966, in New York City.

Madeira Keita then spoke briefly. The essence of his remarks was as follows:

The SUPMR has a deep friendship and respect for the CPUSA and wishes to confirm its full support for civil rights and the equality of the Negro in America. The SUPMR is against discrimination.

REC 33 100-428091-5619

6 MAY 31 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

The SUPMR desires that the people of the United States know that it supports them in their fight against the war in Vietnam.

The African people have made great progress in recent years, but now the "neo-colonial imperialists" are trying to reverse things.

All people are brothers and the SUPMR wishes the American Negro success. Socialism will win in the end.

Keita stated the SUPMR would attempt to have a delegation attend the CPUSA Convention in June, 1966.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

[redacted] b6 b7C

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/666 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/16/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2012

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-423091 BY LIAISON

OC 5016

Date: May 25, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

A1 - Cotter
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

5-26-66 delivered by LS

The following information provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

In April, 1966, Wilfred Szoznosny (phonetic), the Communist Party of Canada (CPC) representative assigned to the headquarters of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), Budapest, Hungary, was in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Szoznosny plans to travel to Canada soon to attend the 19th National Convention of the CPC scheduled to be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, May 21 through May 24, 1966.

While in Prague, Szoznosny indicated there was very little contact between the WFDY and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), youth in the United States. Szoznosny expressed a desire that during his forthcoming visit to Canada some CPUSA youth representative could contact him in Toronto. Szoznosny suggested that possibly [redacted] National Youth Director, CPUSA, could be the individual to travel to Toronto for this contact.

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REC 33 100-423091-5620
6 MAY 31 1966

Szoznosny further stated that there would be no World Youth Festival held in 1966 and that perhaps one may never be held again. Szoznosny remarked that the socialist countries are no longer contributing towards the expenses of such a festival.

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Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

With regard to contacts, Szeznesny requested that any CPUSA delegation or youth traveling in Europe make contact with the WFDY in Budapest. Szeznesny noted that it is especially important that there be contact with the CPUSA and the WFDY, particularly on important matters such as Vietnam.

Szeznesny also noted that the WFDY receives few publications printed by the "left" in the United States. The WFDY does not even receive, on a regular basis, such items as "Political Affairs," official theoretical organ of the CPUSA. Szeznesny requested that such publications and others like "The Insurgent" be sent regularly to the WFDY.

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, Document 117, April 23, 1956, pages 59 and 93, cited the WFDY as being among "international Communist fronts functioning at the present time."

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

[redacted] b6 b7C

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union, 3/8/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/16/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

Pertinent material contained in this communication is being furnished to Legat, Ottawa, separately.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2012

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

05010

1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

Date: May 25, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ~~X~~ SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

5-26-66 delivered OSB

The following was provided by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past and is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

As of mid-April, 1966, the new head of the section of the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which deals with communist and workers' parties in capitalist countries, was an individual identified as Leo Youngblood. In this same section, working under Youngblood and dealing primarily with matters relating to the Communist Party, USA, and the United States was an individual identified as Heinz Birch.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

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b7C

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NJM:pah
(7)

REC 33 100-428091-5624
6 MAY 31 1966

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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85 JUN 2 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information while on Solo Mission 20 in the Soviet Union and other communist countries from 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/13/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

FD-336 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI REC-3 EX-104

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH AT XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON APRIL 4, 1966, BY L. A. SYSOYEVA, DELEGATE FROM THE MOSCOW REGIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION."

The information in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The attached text of SYSOYEVA's speech was received by CG 5824-S* on 5/17/66 at a Solo drop address in Chicago.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM the following is noted. CG 5824-S* advised that this translation into English was obtained in the following manner. Ordinarily speeches of this type are not translated into other languages for foreign delegations to the Congress since they are not significant in the context

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

of the international communist movement, relating as they do solely to internal matters, and not being speeches made by leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). However, in this instance it was noted that the speaker made reference to her trip to the USA, mentioning several of her contacts by name. Therefore, CG 5824-S* requested that a special translation be made for the CP, USA delegation. The attached is based upon the only such copy received in the U.S. At the same time, it is noted that the Russian language text of this delegate's speech appeared on Page 5 of the 4/5/66 issue of "Pravda," the daily morning organ of the Central Committee, CPSU. We have seen no other English translation in any other source. Therefore, to prevent jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national security, it is recommended that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of no less than "Confidential." But recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final disposition of this matter is being left to the Bureau's discretion.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No:

Washington, D. C.
May 25, 1966

SPEECH AT XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON APRIL 4, 1966, BY L. A. SYSOYEVA, DELEGATE FROM THE MOSCOW REGIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

On April 4, 1966, L. A. Sysoyeva, a worker on the Zvenigorodsky State Farm, and a delegate from the Moscow Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), addressed the XXIII Congress of the CPSU. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of L. A. Sysoyeva's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-5622

Speech by L.A.SYSOYEVA,
Worker, Zvenigorodsky State Farm, Moscow Regional Party Committee

Comrades, as I listened to the Leningrad fitter Rusakov and the Ivanovo weaver Pukhova I felt that I too wanted to speak and share my thoughts. Comrades Rusakov and Pukhova are industrial workers while I, a milkmaid, represent the working class of the countryside. (Applause.) All of us, workers of both town and countryside, are united by our concern for our beloved Soviet motherland and by our desire to do all we can to further its prosperity.

I was deeply moved when on behalf of the Congress Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, First Secretary of the CC of our Party, thanked the Soviet people for their dedicated work.

I must admit that I looked forward to the Congress with a sort of special excitement. When you ponder over all that is being done in our country and the changes that have taken place in its development in recent years, you become more and more deeply convinced that all of the Communist Party's, the socialist state's concern is for the weal of man, for benefitting him. The Report of our Party's CC is permeated with tremendous, real Leninist love for people.

Broad and clear-cut prospects have now been opened for us, workers in agriculture. The decisions of the March Plenary Meeting of the CC CPSU highlighted the possibilities of organising and planning labour in agriculture in a new way and pointed to new potentialities. That Plenary Meeting gave strength to each and every worker in agriculture. People are learning to be thrifty with the nation's wealth, and

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ENCLOSURE

economy is becoming everybody's concern. Take our state farm. Only recently it ran at a loss, but now it has shown a tangible profit.

The March Plenary Meeting means a lot to us, workers in agriculture. It signifies not only work under new conditions but also a new approach to the work. We are now obliged to be versed in economics. When I say "we", I mean all specialists and all rank-and-file workers without exception. Nobody can afford to be a thoughtless executor-- that will not do and the times forbid it. We must seek and foresee and know what's what. That is why the people reach for education, for knowledge.

We now have economic schools at every farm, but we would like them to offer more profound theoretical training. My own experience shows the need for profound knowledge. I am a sixth-year correspondence student at an agricultural institute (Applause.) and approach my work in a completely different way. Naturally, not everybody is cut out for study at an institute, but each must have a minimum of economic knowledge.

Livestock-breeders have the important task of supplying the country not only with large quantities of milk, meat and other products but also of bringing down the cost of these products. At our Zvenigorodsky State Farm the milk yield is 3,660 kilos per cow. Each 100 kilos brings a profit of 4 rubles. (Applause.)

I am in charge of sixty cows. Last year I obtained 3,743 kilos of milk per cow. (Applause.) To be frank, this is not

too big a yield for our Moscow Region but it was not easy to get it. The work of a milk-maid, particularly in distributing feed, still remains hard. In the course of a shift each of us has to carry over up to a ton and a half of feed manually. It's not that we don't have machines and appliances. The trouble is that they are not used as a complex. Regrettably the present 10-18-metre cowhouses are not adopted for mobile feed-distributors. I don't know how they were designed, but the net result is that the machines and the buildings don't go together. (Applause.)

What we want are convenient, simple and reliable machines. Let me repeat: reliable because the transporters we have are out of commission most of the time. Small wonder that our milk-maids say that if you want to work up a sweat press the button of a machine of that sort. (Animation, applause.)

Since time immemorial it has been said that a cow's milk is on its tongue. That is true. Feeds are the main thing in dairy farming. In our central zone we have numerous meadows and pastures, but they are turned into cultivated farmland much too slowly. It would be advisable for each farm to have its own pastures after the example of the Baltic livestock-breeders. That would be of tremendous advantage, because at present the herds frequently have to cover tens of kilometres and that is not only a long distance but also involves a large loss in productivity.

Another thing I should like to mention is the organisation of labour in animal husbandry. You get up early and work till late. You spend virtually the whole day at the farm.

This stretching of working time frequently frightens young people. But you will agree that the work of milkmaids can and must be organised in a different way. In our region we have farms the work is organised in two shifts. That would make animal husbandry more attractive for young people. Consequently, the experience of work in two shifts holds out big promise and should be broadly introduced. (Applause.)

In our view, a decision must also be taken on the question of annual holidays for milkmaids. Two weeks are not enough. Is our work any easier than that of machine-operators, who get an 18-day holiday? Evidently, the time has come for a settlement of this question, too. (Applause.)

Attention to and concern for honest Soviet workers is a law of our life. In our country everything is done so that each person gets a worthy remuneration for his work. For that reason no allowance can be made for those who do not want to work, for those who do not value the workers' honour. We cannot be tolerant of people who violate labour discipline. It is obvious to everybody that shirkers, idlers and drunkards are causing our society a great deal of material and moral damage. I support those comrades who spoke of the need for a strict law punishing those who do not want to work, those who undermine labour discipline. (Applause.) We have no place for idlers.

At the same time, the question that each of us must ask himself over and over again is what he has done to make it impossible for an idler and shirker to appear beside him, whether he is able by personal example to fire the heart of

somebody else, to teach him not only to work well and efficiently but also to combat any manifestation of laxness, disorganization and wastefulness? (Applause.)

Workers' pride is a magnificent feeling. Two years ago I went to the United States of America as a member of a youth delegation, and we had the following incident. In order to show us their brand of freedom, a meeting was arranged with some senators. Much was spoken about democracy and praise was showered on the American system, but suddenly the whole thing misfired. Somebody asked me who I was. I replied: Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and, by profession, a milkmaid.

I can still see their jaws dropping. (Laughter, applause.) One can understand their surprise. There are no milkmaids in their Congress, their democracy does not allow it. (Laughter, prolonged applause.)

The gentlemen concerned then decided to put me to the test. In Syracuse, a Mr.Lee asked me to show him my hands. "Here, look, Mr.Lee," I said, "they're an ordinary working-woman's hands."

But even that proved to be not enough. During a visit to an American farmer named Lesher, I was again asked: "Would you mind showing us how in Russia you milk cows?" (Laughter.) I got full marks for the evening milking and Mr.Lesher had to admit that in the Soviet Union even a member of parliament knows how to milk cows. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

Why am I telling you of this episode? It was not an accident, you know. Capitalist, bourgeois propaganda seeks

to give people the idea that in our country the ordinary person has the right solely to manual labour and that the country is administered only by Communists. They seek to divide out people into a ruling class, the Party, and ordinary executors, the masses. At the state farm where I work every fifth worker is a Communist. We are that very ruling class. (Laughter, applause.)

It's not hard to see why these propagandists lie. The US aggressors are up to their necks in the war against the freedom-loving Vietnamese people and in an effort to justify their crimes they go to all lenghts. But no matter how the aggressors dress, the dirty, bloodstained hands will be seen beneath the white cuffs of the US military. (Applause.)

More than anybody else, we Soviet women understand the grief and suffering of our Vietnamese sisters, who bear the burden of the monstrous war. More than anybody we understand their courage in this war. In our country it would be hard to find a family that had not suffered in the past war. The war crippled my father, and he died soon afterwards. It took away the relatives of many of my friends. The nazi bandits also sought to subjugate us. They burned down our towns and villages, they dropped bombs on us and they strafed us from the air. In the same way as we hated the nazi pirate planes with the swastika on their wings, the Vietnamese people hate the US fighter-planes. (Applause.) I should like to tell our Vietnamese sisters and the entire Vietnamese people that we are with them in this struggle. (Applause.)

Comrades, when I set out for the Congress you should

have seen how the people saw me off. They virtually showered me with requests to write down everything in detail, not to miss anything and to tell them about everything when I returned. Yesterday I went to my state farm and saw my workmates. They are attentively following the work of the Congress. They listened closely to what I told them about the Congress, absorbing every word I said, and there was virtually no end to their questions. All of them are determined to work still better and to do more for our beloved country. (Applause.)

Perhaps I am not conveying everything very accurately, but even in that simple display of human feelings one can see how the Soviet people love their Party and how they value everything it says. (Applause.) One old lady came to me and said: "Dear, I want you to convey heartfelt greetings to our beloved Party". (Applause.)

I am conveying those greetings as the gratitude of all working women of Moscow Region to our Party, to our Soviet Government. (Applause.)

Would my destiny have been the same under some other system? When my father died my mother was left with five small children on her hands. Would she have been able to bring us all up and put us on our feet if it had not been for Soviet rule, for the attention and concern that was shown to her, a simple dairymaid? (Applause.)

I have every right to say that I was brought up and educated by our Soviet Government, by the Komsomol, by our Leninist Party. (Applause.)

I am 25. Only recently I was decorated with the Order

of Lenin for my modest work. (Applause.) Just think of it, in such a huge country as ours with its millions of people my work was not only noticed but was marked with the highest award. There are many people like me. (Applause.) That is how high the endeavours of each working person, no matter in what sector he works, are honoured in our country. In our country all doors are open to every person.

Comrades, the draft Directives for the five-year plan envisage creative work on a truly enormous scale. Like the entire Soviet people, we tillers of the soil, all workers in agriculture, are inspired by these plans to further creativity, to further feats of labour in the name of our beloved country's prosperity. (Applause.)

Dear comrades, with deep emotion and pride we have listened to the Internationale, coming to us across hundreds of thousands of kilometres. This is indeed symbolic. The Party anthem was the first melody to come from the depths of the Universe. (Prolonged applause.)

This anthem of the Communists speaks of the invincibility and strength of our ideas. (Prolonged applause.)

From the bottom of my heart I want to say: Lead us forward, beloved Party. Lead us to communism. (Prolonged applause.)

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/26/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
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Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY NIKOLAI V. PODGORNY, MEMBER OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966."

Russia

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of PODGORNY's speech was received at a Solo drop address on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM the following is noted. PODGORNY addressed the Congress on 3/31/66. On Page 4 of the 4/1/66 issue

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of "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, there appears the text of PODGORNY's speech in the Russian language. Furthermore, an abridged version of his speech was printed in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR, appearing in the issue of Friday, 4/1/66, Volume XXII, No. 76 (3227), Part II. However, we have not seen published in any source an English translation of the full text of this speech. Also, CG 5824-S* has stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "Confidential." However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
May 26, 1966

SPEECH BY NIKOLAI V. PODGORNY, MEMBER OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On March 31, 1966, the assembled delegates and fraternal delegations to the Congress were addressed by Nikolai V. Podgorny, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, CPSU, and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of Podgorny's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-5623

SPEECH BY COMRADE N.V. PODGORNY

AT THE 23rd CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

Comrades delegates, at times of Party congresses one is more deeply conscious of the immense scale of the work done by our Party, for it is laid bare to the eye in all its vastness. In assessing this work we have every reason to say with legitimate pride that the CPSU is faithfully following the Leninist course in the building of communist society.

It is a course prompted by the vital interests of the Soviet people, by its revolutionary internationalist duty to the fraternal socialist countries and the working people all over the world. Our ultimate goal and the common objective laws governing the advance of the new society were defined by Marxism-Leninism and formulated in the Programme documents of the Party. Yet the practice of communist construction calls for the formulation of concrete tasks at every new historical stage.

And every time, the highest organ of the Party, its congress, sums up what has been done, and takes guidance in the general line to draw up a new perspective to suit the level of development already achieved. A congress aggregates the thoughts of millions of Communists and thus represents the collective brain of the whole Party.

From congress to congress, the Party accumulates experience in solving the key questions of communist construction. This is

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why its congresses are important milestones along the historical path traversed by our people.

The Report delivered by the First Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev, shows convincingly that the Central Committee devoted all its efforts to executing consistently the decisions of the 20th, 21st and 22nd Party Congresses, to carrying through the basic tasks set in the Programme of the CPSU.

The Communists, all Soviet people, and our friends abroad, will doubtlessly receive with great satisfaction the facts and figures given in the Report concerning our major successes in economic and cultural development and the steady rise of living standards in the Soviet Union.

The country's industrial development went forward in high gear. The basic production assets, which are the main part of our national wealth, increased nearly double in the past seven years. The important thing is that this growth was marked by deep-going qualitative changes. The key industries, on which technical progress depends, were developed more rapidly than others.

Distinct headway was made in the sphere of consumption. The sale of durable goods, for example, increased substantially. Climbing wages, greater benefits and payments out of public funds and the improvement of the housing conditions of millions of people in the last few years testify convincingly to the rise in the standard of living.

The steady development of our economy is evidenced not only on the scale of the country as a whole; it is perceptible in every town and village, in the life of all Soviet people. Another 185 towns and more than 800 townships appeared on the

of our country in the past seven years. This is evidence of the general rapid development of the nation's productive forces and, moreover, of their expansion in each Union Republic. In the multinational Soviet state economy develops in the interests of society as a whole and, also, in the interests of all the fraternal peoples.

The rapid versatile development of the Soviet republics epitomises the Leninist principles of the equality and friendship of the peoples joined together in the Soviet Union. Their unbreakable unity is one of the sources of the might of our socialist state, an inspiring example for the peoples of the world. In future, too, the Party will work for the closer co-operation of all Soviet nations and nationalities in the country's political, economic and cultural development, and in the common struggle for commuhism. (Applause.)

Comrades, we have every reason to say today that the Soviet land has grown still richer and still mightier in the past four years, and that our social and political system has grown still stronger. These successes were achieved by the concerted efforts of millions of workingmen in town and village rallied closely round the banner of the Communist Party. They are the fruit of the immense organisational work done by Party, government and public bodies.

However, we Communists speak of achievements only to the extent to which it helps us to define correctly the perspective of further growth. It was this that prompted the Central Committee to give an all-embracing objective appraisal in its Report of the state of affairs in the country. The Report dealt candidly

with the difficulties and deficiencies that prevented us from carrying our plans to completion. As you know, this was due, apart from objective reasons, to the negative consequences of the subjectivist approach to some important issues in the country's life.

At its Plenum in October 1964 the Central Committee defined and censured these deficiencies. The Party approved unanimously of the decisions taken by the October and the subsequent Plenums of the CC CPSU, and has already done considerable work in putting them into practice. The Leninist principles governing the structure of Party and government organs have been restored. The Party resolves the problems of communist construction on a scientific basis with an eye to the objective laws governing social development. Economic methods of managing social production are being accentuated.

The big economic and socio-political targets submitted by the Central Committee of the Party for discussion at the Congress are an indication of the fact that the 23rd Congress of the CPSU will usher in an important stage in our advance to communism. (Applause.)

The high rate of economic growth will continue in the coming five years. This rate is made practicable by the introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements, by the industrial development of all social production and by the improvement of its structure.

The national income will climb more rapidly than in the previous five years. This applies particularly to that part of it which is earmarked for consumption. As a result, the wages of

factory and white-collar workers, the incomes of the collective farmers, and the public consumption funds will increase. House-building, too, will be expanded, and so will the output of consumer goods.

In order to carry through the extensive programme aimed at improving the people's standard of living, it is essential to make all social production continuously more effective, to make fuller use of production assets and investments, to work for a higher productivity of labour, and to exercise thrift all down the line. Those are the basic conditions under which rapid development is achieved at the lowest cost--something that will enable us to allocate ever more resources for improving the living standard.

This is why we instituted economic methods of management, creating effective pre-conditions for an increasingly fuller use of the potentialities implicit in the socialist system, for expanding our economy, and building up the material and technical basis of communism step by step.

For this reason, recent references abroad to "capitalistic changes" ostensibly occurring in the Soviet economy, and to a "liberalisation" of socialist society that is allegedly developing towards the "democracy" of the so-called free world, are totally absurd.

Such slanderous fibs are no novelty to us. When we were just beginning to build our socialist economy we heard howls from right and left that by founding industrial trusts, introducing piece rates and shoring up labour discipline

Soviet power had embarked on a path of "reconciliation with the bourgeoisie."

Lenin used to say that assaults by lackeys of the bourgeoisie on our economic policy, which is aimed at strengthening Soviet power, fortify the workers in the conviction that this policy is correct. In 1918, when exposing one such critic, the Menshevik Isuv, Lenin said with devastating sarcasm: "Isuv ought to get a medal from the Bolsheviks, and his thesis ought to be displayed at each workers' club and union as a sample of the subversive mouthings of the bourgeoisie."

We might reply with equal scorn to those who indulge themselves in mirages of a capitalist degeneration of our economy today: we shall continue, for all their talk, to perfect our methods and forms of economic management. And in doing so, we shall keep the essence of our economy, based as it is on socialist public ownership, intact. The great socio-economic reorganisation of our country is an irreversible process! (Applause.)

The giant effort put into the construction of the new society by the Soviet people was made before the eyes of the whole world. No matter how critics of all kinds exert themselves to the contrary, our political and economic successes always exercise an immense revolutionising influence on all mankind, on the working-class and the national-liberation movements. They broaden and invigorate the front of the struggle waged by the peoples against imperialism and war.

For nearly 50 years, the Soviet people have been building their new life. And throughout these 50 years old and new prophets have been predicting failures or slinging mud at achievements. And each time, these prophets landed on the garbage heap of history,

the Soviet people moved irresistibly forward under the leadership of their Party. (Applause.)

Our People are approaching the glorious 50th anniversary of the October Revolution with truly grand achievements to their credit, worthy of their heroic history. These serve as a dependable foundation for the further advance to communism.

Comrades, communist construction is a multiple process embracing all aspects of social life--the economy, social relations, the culture and the daily life of the people. Its progress, its proper management, are possible only if the millions take active part in it, on the basis of their collective experience.

This is why the building of communism is inseparable from the development of democracy. The Party draws the working people into this herculean creative process through the mass organisations--the Soviets, the trade unions, the YCL, the co-operatives, etc.

The country's rising economy, the higher standard of living and the higher cultural level of the people offer increasing opportunities for the working people to participate in economic management, and this, in turn, is growing into a powerful factor of economic development. Lenin brilliantly forosaw this reciprocal process when he said that socialist democracy would "exercise its influence also on the economy, promoting its reconstruction, and be subject to the influence of economic development."

For this reason, the Party considers it a most important task to continuously promote the activity of working people

in all spheres of social life and to improve all the forms of enlisting the masses in administration.

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies have a special role to play in this, being all-embracing organisations of the people, embodying the people's unity. It is through the Soviets that our people are joined together in their socialist state, the chief instrument of communist construction.

It is primarily through the state, through the Soviets, that our Party organises and rallies the people to the struggle for communism, exercising planned leadership over economic and cultural development and ensuring the defence of our socialist gains.

More than two million deputies of the people serve on the Soviets of Working People's Deputies. They lean in their work on public bodies consisting of more than 23 million activists, and on all sections of the population.

In recent years, particularly after the CC Plenums of October and November 1964, Party organisations have been devoting greater attention to the Soviets. The CC CPSU and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Union Republics have examined a number of key aspects of their work. Numerous suggestions on how to improve their work made by delegates at recent Party conferences and congresses speak of this increased attention which Party organisations pay to the Soviets.

The Soviets have contributed substantially to the successes achieved by our people under the leadership of the Party. However, the complex tasks of the present stage of communist

construction oblige us to view the work of the Soviets with a critical eye. We cannot but admit that the Soviets are not making the most of the possibilities and rights vested in them by the Constitution. The organisational work of many of the Soviets is still of a low standard, and many Soviets are not showing enough initiative.

The Report of the Central Committee stresses the need for improving the activity of the Soviets as organs of political power and as the most massive of our public organisations. It is up to the Soviets to extend their influence on economic and cultural development and on all other aspects of the life of society.

The important tasks set by the Central Committee follow from the demands of the Programme of the CPSU and apply equally to the work of local Soviets, Supreme Soviets of Union and Autonomous Republics, and to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. To cope with these tasks successfully, it is essential to consider already available experience and to improve the forms and methods of the Soviets' work, to make their sessions more meaningful, to liven up the work of the standing commissions and of the deputies, and to make the executive bodies more fully accountable to the Soviets for all they do.

The programme set out in the draft Directives for the new five-year plan presupposes the active participation of local bodies of power in economic life. Their powers afford them extensive opportunities of exercising a continuous influence on economic and cultural development, and of seeing to it that manpower and natural wealth are used to the best advantage.

In so doing, it is the immediate duty of the Soviets as organs representing the interests of the whole people, to be exacting in statesmanly fashion to all economic organisations situated in their territory, regardless of who they belong to, and to combat departmental parochialism. The cases when departmental blinkers prevent some executives from using available opportunities to the best advantage in improving the people's living conditions--building houses, children's institutions and community services for them--are still deplorably frequent. That is where the Soviet and its Executive Committee come in: they must show initiative, firmness and a sense of duty.

It depends on the work of the local Soviets, on the standard of their leadership, how well local industry, local manufactures, local retail trade and the local community services develop.

In recent years the powers of local Soviet bodies have been extended on the initiative of the Central Committee. However, as noted in the CC Report, a further enhancement of the role of local Soviets requires that they be given greater independence in handling economic, financial, land and some other matters.

This requirement stems from the Party's policy to successively leave matters of local import to the final judgement of the local bodies of power. At the same time, the Soviets must make the fullest possible use of the rights vested in them by the Constitution.

And again we may say frankly that the performance by the Soviets of all their duties depends to an enormous extent on the support they get from Party organs. It is up to the Party organs to determine the main trend in the work of the Soviets, to encourage useful initiatives, and to help train and improve the various government bodies. This requirement follows from the Rules of the Party. It will be recalled that the basic principles governing the Party's guidance of the Soviets were established in Lenin's lifetime at the Eighth Party Congress.

Naturally, all of us know it. But, unfortunately, we violate them all too often in our practical work. Some Party Committees assume the direct functions of the Soviets in many questions, instead of instilling respect for the decisions of Soviets among our executives in industry and agriculture. All too many cases were described at Republican congresses and Party conferences when city and district Party committees undertook the solution of such matters as, say, the technical inspection of automobiles, distribution of pastures, road repair, and matters of even lesser importance.

Some officials of Soviets may even be pleased by it, since it relieves them of responsibility for their duties. There is also the fairly widespread, though not always justifiable, practice of joint decisions by Party and local government bodies concerning economic, community and other similar matters. It is needless to prove that this sort of thing does not help to enhance the responsibilities of the Soviets.

Comrades, among the basic tasks set by the Party for the immediate future, that of elevating farm output ought to get

our closest attention. The major economic and social measures charted by the Central Committee offer realistic opportunities for a rapid development of agriculture and for a consistent approximation of living standards in town and country.

Accentuating democratic principles in collective farm management has considerable bearing on this matter. The new model charter for agricultural artels, which is to be adopted by the forthcoming Third Collective Farmers' Congress, is going to be an important step in this direction. The Central Committee has submitted for discussion to our Congress yet another proposal concerning the further development of democratic principles of collective farm management. I refer to the establishment of kolkhoz-co-operative organs.

Implementation of this proposal, which was received with approval by the delegates of our Congress, will unquestionably confront the Soviets with a number of new practical problems. To begin with, there will be the problem of their relation to agricultural co-operatives and that of the further development of collective-farm democracy. It is the positive duty of Soviets to see that the charter of the agricultural artel is strictly observed, to promote the growth of farm output, and to control timely fulfilment of plans and commitments to the state.

The village Soviets, too, have a big part to play alongside the district Soviets in settling the vital problems of agriculture. Many of them are showing initiative and striving to influence the state of affairs in the village, on the collective farm or the state farm. However, one cannot but note that there are a number of circumstances that put spokes in their wheel. Often, they have no chance to fully discharge their powers in, say, the matter of land use, the planning and improvement of villages, and as regards cultural and community services.

The rural Soviets are the primary link of the Soviet power and they directly contact millions of working people. Their duty is to take care of all-round services for the population. Local Party and Soviet bodies must devote considerably more attention to the activity of the rural Soviets A thorough analysis must apparently be made of their work, specifying their powers and finding solution for a number of pressing issues.

It is the task of local Soviets to co-ordinate and control the activity of all institutions and organisations engaged in the service industries. Who but the Soviet should know of the cultural and everyday needs of the working people, and of the best way to distribute, site and use the cinemas, clubs, shops, canteens, and medical institutions, and the best way to organise their work. However, there are many Soviets which do not devote enough attention to this.

In a number of Republics, the allocations for building enterprises of cultural and public amenities are not being utilised fully. In the last five years, the plan for commissioning hospitals and polyclinics in Azerbaijan was fulfilled only by 46 per cent; that of pre-school children's establishments in Kazakhstan, by 67 per cent; that of secondary schools in Turkmenia, by 68 per cent.

Such facts go to show once again that there is need to intensify control by the Soviets and their standing commissions over the activity of executive bodies in economic and cultural construction. This is one of the main directions in enhancing the role of the Soviets, which are the basis of the entire state apparatus. An effort should be made

have all executive committees and their departments and offices report regularly to the Soviets and to the public. What is most important is that these reports should be business-like and not a mere formality.

In our opinion, the correct practice has been taking shape lately in a number of Union Republics, where Councils of Ministers report to the sessions of the Supreme Soviets not only on the results but also on the course of fulfilment of economic plans and budgets. The reports of ministries, departments and other administrative bodies are discussed by Presidiums and Standing commissions of Supreme Soviets. We think this is a practice that should be turned into a system.

Comrades, our Party's course for the consistent development of Soviet democracy and the enhancement of the role of the Soviets must find reflection also in the activity of our highest organ of state power, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It is to carry through a number of important measures, flowing from the Congress decisions, and to discuss and approve the new Five-Year Economic Development Plan. The range of economic, social, cultural and constitutional questions to be brought up at its sessions should be extended.

We should continue to intensify the control of the Supreme Soviet over the organs accountable to it. In this connection, it is quite justified on the part of the Party Central Committee to have raised the question of extending the practice of hearing reports by the Government at sessions and of setting up new Standing commissions in the chambers of the Supreme Soviet. This will in turn open up additional possibilities for

increasing the activity of Supreme Soviet deputies and will enable them to make even greater use of their experience and to take fuller account of the opinion of the electorate.

The next election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is due to be held in June. It will take place in an atmosphere of the high political and labour activity of the masses brought about by the decisions of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. These decisions will actually become our Party's election programme.

In the course of preparations for the election, all our Soviets usually report to the people on their activity. It goes without saying that the electors will speak not only of successes but will point out the existing shortcomings as well. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the local Soviets will have to draw practical conclusions for their work from these criticisms.

The demands made by the working people on their deputy are rising. The Soviet people judge a deputy above all by his practical efforts in carrying out the Communist Party's plans. It is a sign of the high standard of popular demand when nominees are rejected and when electors recall deputies who fail to live up to their trust. Last year, for instance, more than 350 deputies of Soviets at all levels were recalled.

It is a duty of the Soviets, their Executive committees and Party organisations to raise the prestige of deputies and render them every support. After all, the success of the work of the Soviet among the masses largely depends on the full-blooded active work, persistence and principled attitude

of the deputies, who are always in the midst of the people. Lenin used to say that organisational work constitutes the central, basic and fundamental task of the Soviets.

There have been many proposals in connection with the Party's course towards a further enhancement of the role of the Soviets. They should apparently be studied thoroughly and, in the light of available experience, the operative legislation on the local Soviets standing commissions, and working procedures in the supreme organs of state power should be specified on some points.

Comrades, the Party has done a great deal of work to strengthen Socialist law and order, eliminate the harmful consequences of the personality cult, and improve Soviet legislation. Economic and cultural development brings up more and more questions requiring legislative regulation. After all legality is one of the effective means of economic management, extension of the cost accounting system, strengthening of state discipline, and combating legal wrongs. The time is ripe for bringing into conformity with the demands of the present day our legislation on the procedures governing the use of lands, minerals forests, water resources and certain other matters.

We should also greatly enhance the responsibility of ministries and departments for observance of legality in the enterprises and organisations within their ambit, increase supervision by the procurator's office over the exact execution of laws, and prevent any violations of the rights and interests of citizens. It is necessary to wage a determined struggle against manifestations of red tape, and inattention

and tactlessness in dealing with the working people's proposals and complaints. All Soviets must concentrate on these matters.

The further strengthening of Party guidance of the Soviets is the basis of the fresh upswing in the activity of the people's representative organs, and is an earnest of the steady consolidation of the Soviet state. The political line laid down by the 23rd Congress will be pivotal to the work of the Party and the state, and will be the basis for the activity of all Soviets of Working People's Deputies (Applause).

Comrades, the Central Committee devotes great attention to foreign policy issues. It sees its task in conducting the Leninist general line in this sphere of the Party's multifarious activity.

The Party and the Soviet state are actively working to create the most favourable conditions in the international arena for the development of our country and the whole socialist system, and for further successes in the anti-imperialist struggle.

All-round consideration of the objective tendencies of historical development, and thorough analysis of the arrangement of class forces is the approach to the complex processes of international life that has enabled the Central Committee to find the most correct decisions in its foreign policy activity, combining purposefulness and principled approach with mobility and flexibility in the fulfilment of the tasks it sets.

One of the main directions of Soviet foreign policy is the consistent development of fraternal co-operation with the socialist countries along all lines, and the further political

and economic consolidation of the socialist world system. In this respect, the CC Report noted, substantial results have been achieved.

Internationalist solidarity is at the basis of our resolute and all-round support of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which is standing up courageously for its freedom and independence (Applause). The Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, condemning the US aggression in Vietnam, is an expression of the stand taken by our Party and State and of the feelings of all Soviet people. The appeal to the Parliaments and governments of all countries to work for an immediate end to the US aggression, contained in the Statement, has helped to invigorate world opinion in resisting the aggressors.

We are giving our Vietnamese brothers economic assistance and are supplying them with weapons. We are also helping them in the political plane, and are supporting the position set forth by the Government of the DRV and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam as the basis for a settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The firm statement in the Report of the Central Committee concerning the Soviet Union's determination to continue giving increasing assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just heroic struggle will undoubtedly meet with full support from the Party and the whole Soviet people (Applause).

The striking speech delivered by Comrade Le Zuan at the Congress, and the warm response it evoked from the delegates is evidence of the truly fraternal friendship which firmly links the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples in their common struggle against imperialism, for socialism and communism (Applause).

Comrades, in recent years the forces of socialism and the national liberation and world working-class movement have continued to grow and become stronger while those of imperialism have growing weaker. Such is the unswerving historical process that cannot be reversed.

It would, however, be simplifying things to imagine that history advances along a straight line, that the struggle against the forces of imperialist reaction is devoid of difficulties. Imperialism does not relinquish its positions voluntarily. It fiercely clings to them and uses every means to hold up the process of the renewal of the modern world.

This is shown by the US aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the hostile acts against Cuba and the armed interference in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic. Recent events in various parts of Africa and Asia testify to the fact that the colonialists are seeking to regain the ground they have lost.

All these events are links of one and the same chain. We cannot afford to underestimate the threat to peace and the freedom of nations from such actions of the imperialists who still possess considerable resources. For that reason it is highly important to secure unity of action by all anti-imperialist forces. Actions to the detriment of this unity only play into the hands of reaction.

The attention of the Central Committee has always been focussed on the question of the unity and solidarity of the world communist and working-class movement. The efforts that

Central Committee has been making in this direction with great restraint, tact and perseverence are mentioned in the report. The importance of securing a successful solution of this question makes it imperative for the Central Committee to continue these efforts.

Comrades, a review of the changes that have taken place in the world in the balance of class forces confirms that our Party and the Soviet Government are pursuing a correct foreign policy line, an inseparable element of which is the struggle to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

In years gone by when the Land of Soviets was surrounded by capitalist countries and the colonialists held sway over vast territories, the implementation of this principle, which was theoretically substantiated and successfully applied by Lenin in practice, disrupted the imperialist plans to isolate and destroy the world's first state of workers and peasants.

Today when the might of our country has grown immeasurably and the balance of forces in the world has changed radically in favour of socialism, the Communist Party, while continuing to expose the aggressive policy of imperialism, consistently and undeviatingly pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This has distinctly manifested itself in the work of the CC CPSU and enabled the Soviet Union to establish normal business relations with most countries of the world and explode the myth that the USSR has aggressive designs.

Our standpoint is that despite falsifying interpretations, peaceful coexistence is a principle of relations between countries with different social systems. It is absolutely inapplicable in the class struggle between the exploited and exploiters, in the struggle between colonialists and the oppressed peoples, between socialist and bourgeois ideology. Under modern conditions the application of this principle facilitates the triumph of socialism in the economic competition with capitalism and facilitates the successful struggle of all contingents of the world working class and national liberation movements. (Applause.)

With the achievement of political independence by the peoples of colonial countries, this struggle against capitalism moves more and more to the economic sphere. The aid rendered to these new states by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries primarily helps to develop their national economy, which is the foundation of real independence. From the political point of view, the promotion of our economic cooperation with the developing countries conforms with the common desire of the peoples to see a weakening of the positions of imperialism.

Side by side with other socialist countries, with all peoples, the Soviet Union is consistently and unwaveringly working for peace, against the threat of another world war. Here it is important actively to explain the peace-loving policy pursued by our country.

This purpose is served by the steady development of contacts between Soviet people and people abroad along the

line of trade union, youth, women's, co-operative and other organisations.

A considerable role is played by parliamentary contacts. A sizeable contribution towards an improvement of our relations with a number of countries has been made by the exchange of delegations of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the higher legislative bodies of these countries. In the past four years visits to the Soviet Union have been made by 35 parliamentary delegations, almost half of which came from newly-independent countries. In recent years first-ever visits to the Soviet Union have been paid by parliamentary delegations from Canada, Chile and the Lebanon. In their turn, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have visited 21 countries. They met with representatives of different strata of the population and with statesmen, and spoke in the parliaments of the United Arab Republic, Mali, Turkey, Mexico, Bolivia, Somalia and other countries. In some cases, deputies of the Supreme Soviet blazed the trail, as it were, in building up contacts between countries.

In order to preserve and strengthen peace, further efforts should be made to promote relations between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the parliaments of other countries, as well as contacts between people in the Soviet Union and abroad.

The efficacy of a policy is assessed by results. Thanks to the constructive internal and active foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, socialism is winning increasing numbers of supporters in all continents.

At the same time, the aggressive imperialist circles are finding themselves isolated more and more. The peoples remember the grim experience of the Second World War. They are seeing for themselves who is playing a dangerous game with fire, and are drawing their own conclusions. Ever broader strata of the people are joining the struggle for peace. A reappraisal of established foreign-policy concepts is beginning in the military-bloc member-countries as well. The contradictions between the imperialist countries are growing. All this is shattering the foundations of aggressive alliances and groups.

The Central Committee has given the Congress an outline of the measures that it would be important to implement in the further struggle for an improvement of the international situation, the promotion of peaceful co-operation among nations. There is no doubt that these measures will receive the support of the Party and of the entire Soviet people. (Applause.)

Guided by the decisions of the 23rd Congress, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government will persevere in implementing a peace-loving foreign policy, which springs from the very nature of the socialist system. They will continue to give a rebuff to the designs of the aggressors and, on a world scale, utilise every possibility to promote the cause of socialism, progress and peace. (Applause.)

Comrades, the Party will mobilise all its strength and energy, draw upon its entire experience and activate all

levers to carry out the decisions of the Congress. Implementation of these decisions will become a matter of the Party and the whole people.

In the final analysis, success will depend upon the creative work of millions of Soviet people. This is the decisive condition for the fulfilment of the decisions of our Congress and the plans set forth by it.

Firmly adhering to its Leninist line, our Party will secure further victories in the struggle for a bright future for the whole of mankind, for communism. (Prolonged applause).

Выступление т.Подгорного
на английском языке

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

ST-108 ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/26/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, GENERAL SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RUMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of NICOLAE CEAUSESCU's speech was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM the following is noted. NICOLAE CEAUSESCU addressed the Congress on 3/31/66. On Page 7, Columns 1-4, of the 4/1/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet

③ - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes
(5)

6 JUN 1 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 10 1966

Union (CPSU), there appears the text of NICOLAE CEAUSESCU's speech in the Russian language. Although excerpts from CEAUSESCU's speech may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of his remarks either in the press or in "The Daily Review, Translations from the Soviet Press," published by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herewith was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S* also noted that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this source by unauthorized disclosure, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "~~Confidential.~~" However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
May 26, 1966

SPEECH BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, GENERAL SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RUMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 31, 1966

In May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the third day of the Congress, March 31, 1966, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee, Rumanian CP, speaking as the head of the Rumanian fraternal delegation to the Congress, addressed the assembled delegates and fraternal delegates. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of Ceausescu's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-5624

SPEECH BY N. CEAUSESCU,

GENERAL SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

RUMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Dear Comrades, allow me first of all to thank you on behalf of the delegation of the Rumanian Communist Party for the invitation to attend the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause.) It is my pleasant mission to convey to you, delegates to the Congress, all the Communists, your entire people warm greetings and a message of friendship and international solidarity of the Central Committee of our Party, the Communists, the working people of the Socialist Republic of Rumania. (Applause.)

The Rumanian delegation is following with special interest the work of your Congress. The documents you are discussing, the extensive report made by Comrade Brezhnev and the speeches of delegates strikingly reflect the sense of high responsibility with which Communists approach questions of developing the country's economy and culture and the work of the Communist Party for the consolidation and further prosperity of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

The Rumanian people wholeheartedly rejoice in the outstanding achievements scored by the peoples of your country in developing industry and the material and technical basis of agriculture, in raising the material and spiritual standard of the working people, scored in all spheres of social endeavour. The deep changes in the Soviet economy and the rapid growth of the productive forces have transformed the Soviet Union into a socialist state with a tremendous economic

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potential, into a large industrial power of the contemporary world.

The signal successes scored in space exploration, the use of nuclear energy, in rocketry and other spheres of decisive importance for the development of civilisation place the Soviet Union in the forefront of world science and technology. (Applause.)

The Soviet Union's achievements--the fruits of the people's heroic, creative and selfless labour and the great organisational and political activity of the tried and tested Communist Party of the Soviet Union---are a prime contribution to strengthening the economic and military might of the world socialist system and they considerably promote the rise in the influence of socialism, the growth of the forces of progress the world over. (Applause.)

Determining the Directives for the new Five-Year Plan and outlining the tasks of the country's further development, the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is opening up inspiring perspectives of a further advance of the economy, science and culture, all social life, the continued forward movement of your country along the road to communism for the benefit of the Soviet peoples and the cause of socialism and peace. (Applause.) We wish you, dear comrades, every success in accomplishing these sweeping tasks. (Applause.)

Comrades, the Rumanian people who have completed an important stage in building socialist society, have recently summed up the substantial achievements in industrialising their

country, in the socialist remaking of agriculture and raising the living standard of the working people. Now they are concentrating on carrying out the programme for the country's comprehensive development mapped out by the 9th Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party. Creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist doctrine in Rumania's concrete conditions, utilising the accumulated experience, our Party is constantly improving guidance of the economy, research work, education and other sectors.

Our Party, while continuing to lay emphasis on the country's industrialisation--the basis for developing the entire economy and raising the people's living standard--devotes special attention to agriculture, its material and technical facilities and to an improvement of the guidance of this branch in line with the greater requirements of the period of completing the building of socialism. To ensure wider participation of the peasantry in directing agriculture, to extend democracy in the co-operatives and socialist democracy in general, in keeping with a decision of our Party's Central Committee, district and regional unions of agricultural producer co-operatives have been set up and recently a congress of peasant members of co-operatives has been held at which a National Union of Agricultural Producer Co-operatives has been founded. (Applause.)

Although little time has passed since our Party Congress, the results registered during this period, the inspired labour of the people in implementing the Congress decisions attest to the feasibility of the tasks set, their

conformity to the country's vital requirements; they are an earnest of the successful fulfilment of the targets of the new five-year plan and further advance of socialist Rumania. (Applause.)

Comrades, firm relations of friendship and alliance and comradely co-operation in the economy, technology, science and culture are developing between the Rumanian and Soviet peoples, between our countries; fraternal ties between the Rumanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, exchange of experience in building the new social system, mutual consultations and visits of delegations are being extended. The recent visit of a Rumanian Party and Government Delegation to your country, talks with the leaders of the Party and the Soviet state and meetings with the population helped strengthen friendship between our Parties, countries and peoples in the interest of socialism and peace. (Applause.)

The Socialist Republic of Rumania, while making friendship and fraternal alliance with all the socialist countries, the hub of its foreign policy, is developing relations of co-operation with all states, irrespective of their social system.

International co-operation and the preservation of peace presuppose the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equality, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, the sacred right of each people themselves to shape their future, to choose, in accordance with their will and interests, the road of

political, economic and social development. Loyal to these principles, our country condemns the actions of aggressive imperialist circles who are resorting to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, to pressure and plots, are encroaching on the independence and gains of the peoples and are endangering the peace. The Party and the Government of our country are resolutely calling for an end to the imperialist aggression of the United States in Vietnam, withdrawal of all foreign forces and observance of the Geneva agreements, are supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for the freedom and independence of their country. (Applause.).

Noting the greater aggressiveness of imperialism headed by US imperialism, its danger to peace, the report made by Comrade Brezhnev at the same time emphasised that the CPSU was fully resolved to work for strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and the world communist movement on the basis of equality, independence of each Party, non-interference in internal affairs, Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Huge forces in all continents now work for democracy and social progress, for world peace and against the aggressive plans of the imperialist circles. Cohesion of the socialist countries, the international communist and working-class movement and of all the anti-imperialist forces is an essential requisite for victory in this noble struggle. (Applause.)

Life demonstrates that to achieve and strengthen this unity it is of decisive importance consistently to apply the basic standards of relations between fraternal parties, to examine questions of common concern sincerely, in a comradely fashion, in a spirit of reciprocal respect of one Party for another, one leadership for another.

Our Party holds that the difficulties existing in the Communist movement are not insurmountable and that it is not too late to prevent, through persistent efforts of all Parties, efforts marked by a sense of responsibility and patience, an exacerbation of contradictions and a deepening of the split, to preserve the unity and cohesion of the international communist and working-class movement. (Applause.) Voicing its conviction that the common interests and aims which unite the Communist Parties under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism prevail, that they are stronger than the divergencies in views, the Rumanian Communist Party will continue to bend every effort so as to promote the consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries, the international communist movement. (Applause.)

Dear comrades,

In conclusion I once again wholeheartedly wish you full success in the work of the Congress, in carrying out the decisions you will make for the happiness and wellbeing of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in the interest of communism and peace. (Applause.)

Long live fraternal Rumanian-Soviet friendship!

Long live the unity of the socialist countries, of the international communist movement. (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise.)

Выступление т.Чаушеску
на английском языке

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

EX-104 REC-9

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY WLADYSLAW GOMULKA, FIRST SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 30, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of WLADYSLAW GOMULKA's speech was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM, the following is noted. GOMULKA addressed the Congress on 3/30/66. On Page 6, Columns 1-4, of the 3/31/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 JUN 10 1966

No dissemination - complete text appeared in press

there appears the text of GOMULKA's speech in the Russian language. Although excerpts from GOMULKA's speech may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of his remarks either in the press or in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," issued by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herein was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S* also stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure of this information, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "Confidential." However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
May 27, 1966

SPEECH BY WLADYSLAW GOMULKA, FIRST SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 30, 1966

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the second day of the Congress, March 30, 1966, Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, speaking as the head of the Polish fraternal delegation to the Congress, addressed the assembled delegates and fraternal delegations to the Congress. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of Gomulka's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-5625

SPEECH BY COMRADE W.GOMULKA,
FIRST SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party I warmly greet the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and convey to you, comrades delegates, and through you to your entire Party and the Soviet people cordial and fraternal greetings of our Party, the Polish working class and the Polish people. (Applause.)

The 23rd Congress of your Party, the leader of the Soviet peoples in their historic advance to communism, is a memorable event in the political life of your great country. It is an event of epochal significance which today attracts the attention of the entire international working-class movement, the national liberation forces and public opinion of all countries.

In our epoch of historical storms and revolutionary transformations, when the working people of many countries are already building a new, socialist system, when the old colonial system has collapsed and the peoples of Asia, Latin America and Africa have awakened to an independent life, at a time when the question of war and peace has become a matter of life and death for entire peoples, the Soviet Union is a bastion and champion of all the liberatory, socialist and peaceful aspirations of mankind. (Applause.)

ENCLOSURE
100-428091-5625

Your 23rd Congress is being held in a period of keen exacerbation of international tension. Together with you and together with all the supporters of peace the world over, we are disturbed by the aggressive policy of the United States of America which has assumed the role of capitalism's world policeman, is escalating the dirty war against the Vietnamese people, bombing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and resorting to armed intervention against movements for independence and progress in other parts of the world.

The policy of force, the policy of armed interference in the internal affairs of other states must be banished from the arsenal of methods employed in international relations. Today it has already become clear to all world opinion that attempts to settle the Vietnamese question by bombs, napalm and terror are doomed to failure. (Prolonged applause.)

Our Party and the Polish people express their solidarity with the Vietnamese people. Together with all the other socialist countries, Poland has rendered, and will continue rendering, moral and material aid to embattled Vietnam. (Stormy applause.)

The present international situation more than ever before dictates the unity and cohesion of all the socialist forces, of all the countries of the socialist community and also of all the Communist and Workers' Parties in the world struggle against imperialism. (Stormy applause.)

This unity has been and remains the chief requisite for the success of our actions and our peace efforts, the chief instrument of action and influence by the states of the socialist system on the development of events in the world.

The joint assistance and coordinated action in defending the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, coordinated action of all the socialist forces, the Communist and Workers' Parties in rendering aid for repulsing American aggression against the Vietnamese peoples is the pivotal issue around which we must build this unity.

Our Party welcomes and approves the determination, expressed in Comrade Brezhnev's report, to work for the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces--the great worldwide front of struggle for preventing another war, for peace and respect for the sovereignty of the nations. (Stormy applause.)

The main obstacle on the European front of struggle for peace is the aggressive policy of the Federal Republic of Germany, its cold war policy reaffirmed in the note the Bonn Government has recently sent to the governments of other countries, including the governments of the socialist countries. The Bonn Government adhering to the position of revising Poland's present Western border and seeking, under the cover of hypocritical slogans about the unification of Germany, to liquidate the peaceful German state, the German Democratic Republic, pursue a peace-endangering policy which cannot be concealed by any of its "peace" phraseology.

Our Party expresses full solidarity with the position expounded in Comrade Brezhnev's report on the German problem and on the question of strengthening peaceful relations in Europe. (Stormy applause.)

To defend peace in Europe it is necessary to resist any attempt to place, directly or indirectly, nuclear weapons at the disposal of the West-German militarists, it is also necessary resolutely to protect the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic. (Stormy applause.)

The forces of socialism, of the national liberation movement and the peace movement in all countries are capable of blocking the road to the aggressive intrigues of the imperialists wherever they are manifested. To attain this aim it is necessary to achieve unity of action, to leave aside everything that divides and put to the forefront everything that unites the great anti-imperialist front of our age.

The socialist countries and the entire world communist movement have an ideological platform for such coordinated action. It is the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement of 81 Parties.

Our Party, as the CPSU and the other fraternal Parties, unshakably adheres to the fundamental principles underlying these historical documents of our movement. (Applause.)

Dear comdrades, the working people of the world are watching with profound interest the tremendous achievements of the Land of Soviets in communist construction, a concrete section of which are the Directives for the present five-year

plan on the agenda of the 23rd Congress. The Directives contain new, high rates of growth of the people's living standard and consolidation of the Soviet Land's economic potential which underlies the might of the entire community of socialist states.

We acclaim with deep appreciation the splendid achievements of your country in space exploration. It is highly symbolic that it were the sons of the world's first state of the victorious triumphant socialist revolution who first ventured into outer space, first placed the pennant of the USSR on the moon and first reached other planets with their rockets. (Applause.)

Our people, the working masses and all progressives in the world are proud of the achievements of the Land of Soviets in every sphere.

The Directives on the five-year plan which your Congress has to examine are of immediate, exceedingly great significance for our country. Successful economic development of the Soviet Union, with which Poland is linked by such all-round economic co-operation, is an important factor of our country's economic progress. Our Party attaches great importance to Polish-Soviet economic co-operation and regards it as an integral part of economic co-operation with other socialist countries within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Lively trade between the countries of our community, co-operation in production and specialisation in industry, joint capital investments and joint technical and scientific

projects--all this is an important factor in the advance of each socialist country. Undoubtedly the further dynamic development of the socialist countries requires further co-operation, the introduction of rational division of labour, broader economic ties between our countries and close interaction and mutual assistance in technical and scientific progress.

Both our Parties are intimately bound by ties of fraternal solidarity and co-operation in all spheres of life. The deep-rooted friendship and alliance welding our peoples together are a product of the revolutionary traditions of struggle by the working class of both countries; they were cemented in victorious battles against the nazi invaders and consolidated in the course of fraternal co-operation and mutual assistance throughout the more than 20 post-war years. (Applause.) We confirmed this last year by renewing the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Co-operation which guarantees the inviolability of the Polish border on the Oder and Neisse, seals the unbreakable fraternal friendship and alliance between our countries and peoples and is also a decisive factor in safeguarding peace and security in Europe. (Applause.)

Today we are united by a common position on all key questions of international politics, by deep and unshakable unity of aims and aspirations which follows from the ideological community, from the Marxist-Leninist doctrine which is the lodestar in all our activity.

This year, the Polish People's Republic is celebrating the thousandth anniversary of the Polish state. We are observing this great anniversary as a socialist country whose new place in the world and future rest on friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and on membership of the socialist community. No one and nothing can weaken the ties binding our Parties and our peoples. (Applause.)

The Polish people are with you, dear comrades! (Applause.) They are with you in the struggle for a relaxation of international tension, general disarmament, peaceful coexistence of all states regardless of their system, for banishing the danger of war from the life of mankind, for a lasting peace throughout the world. (Applause.)

Our Party and People's Poland are fully resolved to do everything to continue strengthening the friendship and brotherhood of both our states and peoples, to multiply the strength and might of the socialist camp, which is the cornerstone of our security and peace in Europe and the world over. (Applause.)

We wholeheartedly wish your 23rd Congress fruitful work and your great Party and the peoples of the Soviet Union success in fulfilling its decisions. (Applause.)

Long live the great Party of Lenin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Applause.)

Long live fraternal friendship between the Polish people and the peoples of the Soviet Union! (Applause.)

May the immortal cause of socialism, freedom and peace triumph! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
May 27, 1966

SPEECH BY TSOI EN GEN, MEMBER OF POLITICAL BUREAU AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, KOREAN LABOUR PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL 1, 1966.

During May, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held in Moscow, USSR, during the period March 29 - April 8, 1966. On the fourth day of the Congress, April 1, 1966, Tsoi En Gen, a member of the Political Bureau and a Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Labour Party, speaking in the name of the Korean fraternal delegation to the Congress, addressed the assembled delegates and fraternal delegations. The official English translation prepared by the CPSU of the full text of Tsoi En Gen's speech is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Attachment

100-428091-5626

ENCLOSURE

SPEECH BY COMRADE TSOI EN GEN

MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN LABOUR

PARTY

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Labour Party permit me to convey hearty greetings to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and through the Congress to all members of the Party, and to the fraternal Soviet people. (Applause.)

Under the leadership of the great Lenin the heroic Russian working class overthrew the rule of the capitalists and landowners and created the first state of workers and peasants in the world.

The victory of the October revolution has opened up to mankind a new era of the proletarian revolution and has lit the road of struggle and liberation to the oppressed peoples.

Overcoming numerous difficulties and severe trials in conditions of capitalist encirclement, the Soviet people, have blazed the unexplored road to the building of a new society.

The forces of world imperialism pounced on the young Soviet state in an attempt to strangle it in its cradle.

But the Soviet people rallied firmly around the Communist Party and brought to naught the infamous attacks of internal and external enemies and safeguarded the revolutionary gains with honour.

ENCLOSURE

100-427091-5626

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet people have successfully carried out the industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture and have won great victories in the building of socialism.

In the grim years of the Second World War the Soviet people bore the heavy burden of the war with fascism, exhibited unprecedented heroism and selflessness and saved the peoples of many countries from fascist enslavement.

In the violent years of the revolution the Soviet people unflinchingly refused to give in to any difficulties and exhibited a firm revolutionary spirit and mass heroism, setting an example of struggle against the class enemy.

Today the Soviet people are working for the creation of the material and technical basis of Communism. The Soviet Union has become a socialist power, with the most progressive science and engineering in the world. The achievements of Soviet science and engineering in the conquest of space are a great contribution to the development of world science and engineering, and a proof of the viability of the socialist system.

The Korean people rejoice in all successes of the fraternal Soviet people and congratulate them warmly on these successes (Applause).

The new five-year plan being discussed at the Congress envisages an increase in industrial output by 47-50 per cent and also an increase in the average annual volume of agricultural output by 25 per cent in comparison with the average yearly output of these products in the preceding five years.

The fulfilment of the new five-year plan will be yet another step towards the building of the material and technical basis of Communism and the raising of the people's welfare; it will help to reinforce the might of the Soviet Union.

We feel sure that by its creative work the Soviet people will fulfil the sweeping tasks set by the Congress with honour (Applause).

Dear comrades,

Through the fault of the American imperialists Korea has been divided for more than twenty years now. The American imperialists have transformed South Korea into their colony and military base; they are trying to use it as a spring-board for a new aggressive war. All the disasters and sufferings of the South Korean people are the result of the policy of colonial enslavement conducted by the American imperialists and the anti-national policy of the treacherous Pak Chon Hi clique.

On instructions from the American imperialists the Japanese Government headed by Sato and the clique of South Korean puppets have recently concluded the illegal "South Korean-Japanese treaty." This "treaty" is not only a political and economic deal of the Sato government with the puppet clique of South Korea but also a military alliance between them.

On the basis of this "treaty" the American imperialists are trying to knock together an aggressive "military alliance of the North-East Asian countries" and to complete the creation in

Asia of a united anti-Communist bloc.

The US imperialists are now expanding their aggressive war in Vietnam and are intensifying their piratic bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The aggression of the American imperialists against Vietnam is a gross provocation against the socialist camp, aimed at suppressing the national liberation movement and at undermining world peace.

The aggression of the American imperialists in Vietnam and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against this aggression has now become the centre of the struggle of the anti-imperialist forces against the forces of imperialism.

Facts prove the correctness of the Declaration of the Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties, which designated American imperialism as the main stronghold of world reaction, as the international policeman and enemy of the peoples of the world.

The present situation demands that all anti-imperialist forces firmly consolidate and intensify their struggle against American imperialism (Applause).

When all anti-imperialist forces are united under the leadership of the socialist camp, the world Communist and working class movements and the national liberation movement, it will be fully possible to checkmate the policy of aggression and war conducted by the American imperialists.

As in the past, our country will remain faithful to its internationalist duty of struggling for peace, national independence and socialism (Applause).

Our Party will spare no effort in defending the solidarity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international Communist movement, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism (Applause).

The Korean and Soviet Peoples are linked by ties of friendship from the time of their joint struggle against Japanese imperialism (Applause).

We feel certain that the friendship and co-operation between our two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- will develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of the socialist camp and the international communist movement (Applause).

In conclusion permit me with all my heart to wish the Soviet people new successes in the creation of the material and technical basis of Communism.

Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Soviet peoples! (Applause).

Long live the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the world communist movement! (Applause).

Long live the banner of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism (Stormy, prolongod applause. All rise).

Речь тов.Цой Ен Гена
на английском языке

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 3 EX-104

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/27/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "SPEECH BY TSOI EN GEN, MEMBER OF POLITICAL BUREAU AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, KOREAN LABOUR PARTY, TO XXIII CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL 1, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 5/18 and 19/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. The text of TSOI EN GEN's speech was received at a Solo drop address in Chicago on 5/17/66 from the USSR.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In regard to the security classification of the enclosed LHM, the following is noted. TSOI EN GEN addressed the Congress on 4/1/66. On Page 8, Columns 1-4, of the 4/2/66 issue of "Pravda," the morning daily organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

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(5)

REC-42 100-428091-5626

6 JUN 1 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Union (CPSU), there appears the text of TSOI EN GEN's speech in the Russian language. Although excerpts from TSOI's speech may have appeared in the public press, we have not seen a full translation of his remarks either in the press or in "The Daily Review; Translations from the Soviet Press," issued by Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, USSR. Furthermore, CG 5824-S* advised on 5/19/66 that he was informed by the CPSU that the translation enclosed herein was prepared in limited numbers. CG 5824-S* also stated that to his knowledge this is the only such full translation in this format received by the CP, USA. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize the security of this highly placed source by unauthorized disclosure of this information, thus adversely affecting the national security, Chicago recommends that the enclosed LHM bear a classification of at least "Confidential." However, recognizing the public nature of the information involved, no security classification has been placed on the LHM and the final determination of this matter is being left for the Bureau's decision.